The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,874—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th May
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 22nd May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 1st June.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 27th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles .... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	1[illegible]th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin.	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th June.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY
IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY
BAHADUR
CIGARS
ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.
To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES.
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

EUROPEAN CLERK FOR LOCO.
SUPDT'S OFFICE.

WANTED, for the Locomotive Superintendent's Office, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, A EUROPEAN CLERK, used to the work of the Running and General Sections of a Locomotive Superintendent's Office. Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem, for a fully capable experienced hand.

Application by letter only, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and particulars of age and former service, to

THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.
W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 22nd May, 1903.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI, widow of MANECKJI MUNCHERJI BAHADURJI and JAMSETJI MANECKJI BAHADURJI, the surviving Executrix and Executor respectively of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Maneckji Mancherji Bahadurji, with the concurrence and consent of BHAGWANDAS JETHABHAI, the heir and legal representative of the late GOCULDAS CULLIANJI and JAITHA CULLIANJI, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned properties to our Client, viz. All that piece of land situate at Colaba in the 1st Pasta Lane, within the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 1-6 square yards or thereabouts, being made up of two pieces of land admeasuring 321 2/3 and 97 1/2 square yards respectively, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Goculdas Cullianji, under Collector's Old No. C-1 C7-16686 and D-1 D-16656, Old Survey No. 257, and New Survey Nos. 3M-9564 and 4-9561, together with the messuage hereditaments and godown standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A Ward Nos. 521—524, Street Nos. 46—52, and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the North by the 1st Pasta Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the West by the Colaba Co's New Road, and on or towards the East by the property of Kareemdina Haji Yacoob, and which land, hereditaments, premises and godown are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

All persons having any claim to or against the aforesaid premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of May, 1903.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use Dr. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1½" CHANNEL	Rs. 2- 4 per foot.
1¼" Do.	" 1-12 "
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel	" 10- per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, SHAPING MACHINE, PUMPS, ANVILS, PIPES, IRON DRUMS, GUN METAL, OLD IRON BRASS, AND CAST IRON, COAL ASHES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshops, Paltan Road (near the Crawford Markets), on MONDAY, the 1st June, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., consisting of old shaping machines, centrifugal pump, Smith's anvils, W. I. and cast iron scraps, fire bars, gun metal, brass borings, N. S. and drain carts' bodies, tyres, naves, rubber and canvas hose, empty casks, paint tins and iron drums, coal ashes, &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at the Municipal Stores and at the Drainage Chowki at Foraz Road, consisting of hand pump, (double large C. I. sluice, dredger, iron chains, old (U. S.) manhole-frames, urinals, ropes, leather I. R. and canvas hose pipes, brass cocks, couplings and spindles, pickaxes, powras, tools, lamps, rammers, poles, yokes, iron shoes and nails, empty K. oil tins and iron drums, C. I. earthen, and iron pipes, C. I. and W. iron tanks, enamelled ware, old timber, fish benches, tubs, casks, cots, W. I. and cast iron scraps, iron partitions and pillars, grinding mill stones, khandkees, ladis, dhapas, brick pieces, Chubb cash boxes (old), gunny, hand roller, jars, bottles, clock, Vent shafts pipes, Minton tiles, galvanized iron sheets, drawing materials, &c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at Chinchpokli Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of gun metal, brass spindles, old (U. S.) brass cocks, copper bud cocks, copper gauze wire, pipe fittings galvanized, W. I. and cast iron scrap, &c.

Also at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of unserviceable stoneware and cast iron pipes had fittings, W. iron tank, cement partition, urinal stone ladis, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG,
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING,
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu, (Philippines),
Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 23.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92	= −1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 13/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 15/16	= do
2 months hence	24 9 16	= +1-16
Spot in New York	54 1/4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·7 1/2	= do
Berlin	20·46 1/4	= do
New York Demand	4·87 7-8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3 8 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
9 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33. May-June. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed—Bold 41 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·28 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 14,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·98	5·98	5·92	5·77
—2	—1	—2	—1

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·05	4·95	4·93	4·92
—1				

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales.
Do. last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do. do. Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12·00 — 5
Futures, month of July	11·09 + 12
Do. do. December	9·25 + 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 7/16 unchanged
Futures, month of August	11·55 + 15.
Do. do. November	9·10 + 6
Tone at close	Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 23rd May 1903:—

Cotton	7,748 bales.
Wheat	39,929 cwts.
Linseed	18,895 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	29,173 "
Gingellyseed	3,036 "
Poppyseed	10,223 "
Groundnuts	158 "
Castorseed	3,393 "
Rice	338 "
Myrabollams	3,099 "
Cottonseed	11,625 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone quieter.

Bank T.T. .... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ......1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A..1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 124 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 174
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash ... ... Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98-10
2nd do. ... ... Rs. 98-12

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st May 8 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May 6 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone dull. Rs a.
Ready 7 2

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 9 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 5 15
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 1

Poppyseed.—Tone dull-
Ready 6 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 21 8

WHEAT—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad .... Rs. 28 0 0
Club No. 1........................ Rs. 30 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	9,000

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6·05	6·03	5·99	5·34
+7	+7	+7	+7

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·44	5·11	5·01	4·99
+9	+6	+6	+6

Jan.-Feb.	Feb' Mar.
4·98	4·98
+6	+6

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	179	169	162	25 May.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	179		do
Sind-Punjab (M. G,)	187	178	...	do
Belati M. G	196	186	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do }	197	188	...	do
amangaum Poolgaum M.G.	206	196	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	206	196	..	do
Broach do	248	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	236	do
Westerns	...	...	214	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 23rd May, as compared with the statement of the 16th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 16. Rs.	May 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,98,692	48,92,237
Public Deposits at Branches	65,59,400	55,08,438
Other Deposits	5,13,95,606	5,07,46,395
Post Bills	23,639	23,639
Sundries	19,29,293	19,79,233
Rs.	8,20,06,630	8,11,49,912
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,43,016	77,00,020
Other authorised Securities	5,97,317	5,54,194
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	89,14,890	89,51,295
Loans do. do. do.	1,66,61,968	1,69,63,126
Bill discounted and purchased	3,09,38,678	2,94,00,363
Dead Stock	4,05,304	4,05,333
Stamps and Stationery	3,518	3,476
Balances with other Banks	2,99,490	2,56,476
Sundries	3,23,203	3,40,368
Cash	1,61,19,327	1,65,75,291
Rs.	8,20,06,630	8,11,49,912

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32
The Manchester Market has been firm,

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	24 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DILLON—May 20, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G F Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

PYSTER—May 13, at Indore, the wife of Arthur H Pyster, Survey Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARKER—At Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Barker, sister of J P Barker, Survey of India.

GONSALVES—May 15, at Barsi Town, Annie, the beloved wife of Alexander Robert Gonsalves, Works Foreman, B L Railway, in her 23rd year.

GOOCH—May 23, at Bangalore, Henry Charles, Advocate, dearly beloved husband of Amy Gooch, aged 68 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 11-17m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-33m., 5-2a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s. s. Ernest Simons will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Petterland Midu French-China and Japan close at 11 a. m. to-day.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Mooktabai, a Hindo woman. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon while the up-passenger train was approaching the Dadur station of the G. I. P. Railway, the deceased was seen getting down from the south end of the down platform, and attempting to cross the line in order to get on to the up-platform. The driver of the train, seeing the woman in danger, whistled and put up the vacuum brake, and pulled up in the length of the engine and two carriages. However it was too late to avert the accident. The deceased was caught by the cow-catcher and knocked down between the two rails. When the train was stopped she was found lying under the second carriage from the engine. She had received several abrasions and wounds, and was unconscious. She was brought down to Bombay by the same train and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died two hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Shaikh Abdula, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Gordon and Company, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a cheque for Rs. 100 belonging to his master. Evidence showed that on Thursday last H. Pereira, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Gordon and Company, gave a cheque for Rs. 100 to the accused to get it cashed. The accused got the cheque cashed and did not return with the money. He squandered the money in liquor, bought a watch and some clothes. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mulji Madhowji a hawker, was charged by Inspector Sulliven with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist-chain valued at Rs. 36, belonging to Virji Tricumji. Evidence showed that on the 16th instant the complainant went to a bagatelle stall at Null Bazar and lost all the cash he had. He pledged his waist-chain for Rs. 9 with the accused, who represented himself as an employe at the stall, and promised to redeem it the next morning. The next morning when the complainant went to the stall to redeem the waist-chain he did not find the accused there. Eventually he came across the accused at Dongri on Saturday last and handed him over to the police. The accused stated in his defence that the money was advanced on condition that if the waist-chain was not redeemed the next morning he would sell it as his own property. The complainant failed to redeem it for three days and he disposed of it on the fourth day. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	7	6	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	7	10	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	22	21	82
Total plague deaths to date	261,325	113,260	
Same date last year	22	28	102

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE,

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadis.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbados.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	28 p m	...	19
Suez	25	2	30 p m	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 25th May 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	21	0	1
Karachi	1	47	0	1
" Madras	0	29	0	1

MANGAN was a curious oddity who wore his eyes half-blind in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and, in his disregard of everyday rules of life, might serve as an Irish analogue to Allan Poe. Another mark of association between the Irish and the American poet is that Mangan was a rival in the use of that metrical figure which Poe employed sot freely, and Longfellow as well, especially in Hiawatha. We mean the repetition of a line with slight variations.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH TRADE WITH TURKEY.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

COPPER SUPPLIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey, a body which has its headquarters in Constantinople, has been sent to us, as in previous years, by Mrs. George Thomas, of 72A, Deansgate, Manchester, the Chamber's honorary secretary for the North of England. It is a useful source of information respecting a very important market for Lancashire cotton yarns and piece-goods. The work of the Chamber during 1902 is reviewed, and it is claimed that much good work was done in giving private assistance and advice to manufacturers and merchants in this country. One of the public questions that has been taken up is that of alleged vexatious and unjustifiable summonses to British subjects to attend Turkish courts, which have been a source of much trouble and expense; it has been pointed out that where vaild objections to such summonses exist the matter should be immediately put in the hands of the British Consulate. The quarantine regulations enforced by the Sanitary Administration continue to be complained of as vexatious and unjust, and fresh representations have been made on the subject; but, in the absence of united and energetic action by the Embassies of the various countries interested, no radical changes are likely to be made. The imporation of sweets is no longer prohibited on the ground that they contain aniline dyes injurious to the public health, but importers of English drugs are experiencing very great difficulties, on the plea that some of their preparations are not in accordance with the French Codex. Many of these drugs are wellknown brands, and have been imported into Turkey for a great number of years. In some cases consignments of these very articles to Turkish druggists have been admitted, whereas similar articles for English consignees have been refused. The Turkish Government appears to have accepted the French Codex and Pharmacopœia as a standard, a measure which implies discrimination against English drugs, and the matter is receiving the attention of the British Embassy. A sub-committee of the various Chambers of Commerce in Constantinople has been appointed on the initiative of the Austrian Chamber to report on the numerous bankruptcies of Turkish subjects—many of a clearly fraudulent character—which have for some time past been a specially disturbing feature in the Levant markets and to suggest measures for the prevention of such abuses. An extraordinary edict by the Turkish Government prohibiting foreigners from fishing in Turkish waters, has been revoked in consequence of the action of the Chamber through the British Ambassador.

The trade statistics quoted by Sir J. William Whittall, the president of the Chamber, in his annual address are again remarkably belated—they do not come up to a later date than March 12, 1899, —owing to the extraordinary diatoriness of the Turkish Custom-house. For the year 1898-9 the total import trade of Turkey reached the unprecedented sum of £24,200,000, as against £21,300,000 in the previous year. "I can only attribute," remarks Sir William, "this very marked increase to the previously depleted state of the stocks, to a higher range of values, and, perhaps, to a stricter Custom-house system. It is certain that, consequent on the financial exigencies of the Government, the duties have of late years been levied more exactly than they had been. In fact, it is the complaint of merchants that they often have to pay more than the 8 per cent. 'ad valorem.'" As regards the share of Great Britain in this trade, though the actual value showed an increase of £375,000 as against the previous year, the proportion to the whole import trade showed a decrease of 10 per cent. That means, to course, that the bulk of the increase was obtained by Turkey from other countries than Great Britain. The export trade from Turkey to Great Britain showed not only a proportionate but a considerable actual decline. As the figures are four years old, however, and relate to an abnormal year, who do not see that they necessarily justify pessimist conclusions respecting the competitive power of British trade even in Turkey. The year in question was one of the poor crops noticeably of grain, and, as Sir William admits, "the grain crops now play a great role in Turkey, and are likely to increase from year to year as railway developments allow wheat, barley, oats, maize, &c., to be brought down to the ports with some profit to the farmers." The regrettable fact is that, according to the same authority, the prospects for the crops of the current year do not appear to be very favourable. This is the really important practical consideration as regards Levant trade for the moment, and we therefore append Sir William's remarks in the agricultural situation:—"The crops of 1902 did not realise expectations we had formed in my last year's address. So far from being full ones, they really turned out to be between 30 and 40 per cent. less than those of 1901. This was not owing to poor sowing, for the sowings were large, but to unfavourable weather in the spring and summer. And yet the arrivals to market during the three months after the harvest were enormous, larger than they had been in the same period in the year 1901, when the crop was 30 to 40 per cent heavier. This accounted for the inflated railway receipts of the last half of 1902. The explanation of this discrepancy is clear. The peasants, were prevented from sowing in the autumn owing to drought, and utilised their time, oxen, and carts in carrying their produce to the stations, and they were the more constrained to do this by the great pressure of the tax-gatherers and by the consequent necessity of converting into cash. We now see the results of this premature sending to market in the great falling off in railway receipts since the new year which is bound to continue till the next crops come in. The autmun sowings in 1902 were undoubtedly deficient owing to the drought and the subsequent bad weather; how far deficient no one can say exactly. I am told, however, that the weather in the highlands has been favourable, and has been extensively utillised by the farmers for sowing. Should it continue to be favourable till harvest time, the probabilities are that the crops of barley, which, unlike that of wheat, can be advantageously sown after December, will be large; but in any case there appears to be no chance of the wheat crop being other than small.

The increased movement of the American crop and the recent gain in the world's supplies made not a few people cautious for a time, but the dry weather in the central and western sections of the Cotton Belt is beginning to cause buying of December, especially as the season is already two or three weeks backward. The statistical position is considered, on the whole, very strong, and bears are more cautious than ever. Leading interests in New Orleans still support the market, although the bull clique here has appparently liquidated a large portion of its holdings, if indeed it is not almost entirely out of the market. At any rate that is the view generally taken of its position. The situation looks less bearish than it did recently, mainly because unfavourable weather conditions in important sections are beginning to be talked about. And although receipts are liberal there is every evidence of a large consumption. Bulls claim that the increased receipts are only temporary, and bears, while they claim otherwise, hesitate to take the aggressive. The Alabama, the week ending April 20, was cloudy, cool, and unfavourable for germination and growth; night temperatures averaged rather low, and light frost occurred in some northern and central counties on the morning of the 18th. The moderately heavy rains of the latter part of last week, together with scattered showers on the first day of this, retarded work for about two days; showers also occurred quite generally at the close of the week, when a locally excessive rain occurred in Coosa county; however, there were three good working days during the middle of the week, when preparations and seeding were pushed. Cotton planting is well advanced in the southern and middle counties, but it is backward in the northern district. Much of the crop is up, with the stands averaging fair only, on account of cool weather. A week or two of warm weather would much benefit young cotton.

The week in South Carolina was windy, there was more than the usual bloudiness, and the weather conditions generally were inimical to crop development. There were heavy rains on the 13th in the western and some of the eastern counties, and generally light rains in the central ones, with showery weather on the 14th. The rains retarded farm work in the west until near the close of the week, so that neither ploughing nor planting made much progress, but in the eastern and central divisions both went on rapidly. Some hail was noted on the 14th and snow flurries on the 15th in the exteme west. Ploughing and farm work in general are more backward in the western division than usual and cotton planting has only begun. The weather conditions were more favourable in the east, where upland cotton planting is almost finised. Frosts on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, checked germination. Cold, damp weather prevailed during the first half of the week in Tennessee greatly delaying farming operations, already much later than usual. But little ploughing or planting was done previous to the 17th, when more favourable conditions of sunshine and warmth succeeded. In Florida the week was favourable for farm work, and good progress was made. The precipitation was deficient over all sections except the extreme northeast portion. The lack of rain is being felt in high lands of the central district. Soe cotton is yellow, as a result of the low temperatures. Planting is still in progress over portions of the western district, and the early planted is being chopped. Low temperatures and brisk winds prevailed during the greater portion of the week in Georgia. These conditions were injurious to early cotton. Planting is well under way in the middle, nearing completion in a few southern counties, but very backward in the northern section, where much land is still unprepared. Some early plantings are being cultivated in the south. Higher temperatures and more sunshine are needed. In Arkansas cotton planting is making progress, though slowly. Preparations for planting in the overflowed districts are going on as the water recedes. Planting has begun in nearly every parish of Louisiana but is still considerably behind in all sections of the State. There is considerable cotton land in the bottoms still under water, and preparations and planting are being deferred in some sections lest the overflow should become more extensive. Preparations for planting continue in Mississippi and the work will soon become general except in the flooded districts, where there will be some further delay. In North Carolina some cotton has been planted in the southern sections.

It is commented on as a remarkable fact by the New Orleans Picayune that though the United States are rapidly extending silk spinning and weaving and increasing every year their importation of raw silk for the purpose, while at the same time increasing their imports of foreign silk fabrics little or no raw silk is produced there. Nevertheless, all the natural conditions for growing silk in the greatest abundance and to the greatest advantage are found in this country, and particularly in the Southern States. Not only is the mulberry tree on the leaves of which the silk-worms chiefly feed, indigenous in the Gulf States, but there is also a native silkworm, the cocoons of which can be found in the woods, and noticeably in Texas. The difficulty is said to be that the American people lack the patience, systematic industry, and painstaking care required to grow silk-worms and to secure their product and fit it for spinning. The American people, as a rule, are "extremely deficient in the manifold arts of training animals, and about the only thing of the sort they will do is the breeding and training of race horses." Cattle and sheep are turned out in pastures and are allowed to take care of themselves. As for the training of wild beasts or other animals for the purpose of public exhibition, it is done almost entirely by foreigners, although there may be a few exceptions. The silkworm is a creature that requires special attention and a great deal of it, and therefore the production of silk is wholly disdained by the people of the United States. Meanwhile the proportion of the population able to wear silk is steadily increasing, a fact which should be a great encouragement to the cultivation of the worms and the production of raw silk in America. It is predicted that foreigners who understand the business will one day take up seri-culture in the United States and make of it a great industry.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN SALONIKA.

THE OTTOMAN BANK BLOWN UP.

THE Ottoman Bank at Salonika was destroyed by dynamite on Thursday, April 31. Turkish post-office and other buildings were also attacked, and for a time the town was in a state of panic. Several persons were killed and injured. Numerous arrests were made. Two thousand troops have since arrived from Smyrna, and quiet is now restored.

Vienna, Friday.—Further details have been received this morning of the dynamite outrages that were perpetrated at Salonica on Wednesday night. The Ottoman Bank was totally destroyed, a fire succeeding the explosion and completing the wreck. Most of the depsits, it is stated, have been saved. Two of the party engaged in the outrage were killed by the explosion. A neighbouring club house suffered, and some German members were amongst those wounded.

Fifty-three persons suspected of complicity in the outrage were arrested during Wednesday night and Thursday. The Ottoman Bank outrage, however, did not stand alone. It is declared that fully fifty other explosions occurred in different parts of the town during the night, and almost at the same time. One of the places it was sought to wreck was a chapel.

Constantinople, Thursday.—Reports have reached here of an encounter in the Nevrokop district between Turkish troops and a Bulgarian band, in which the latter lost 18 killed and 117 wounded. Another band numbering 300 is reported to have been entirely captured in the district of Djumabala after a fight with the troops. No confirmation has been received of this news.—Reuter.

Salonika, Saturday.—A quantity of nitro-glycerine with fuse, wires, electric lamp, and a complete apparatus for the manufacture of explosive bombs, all of English make, have been discovered in a shoemaker's shop communicating with the Ottoman Bank building by an underground passage. The total number of Bulgarians killed in the disorders is probably a hundred.

The Austrian battleship Hapsburg, the coast defence ironclad Wien, the torpedo gun-boat Magnet, and the Austrian coast defence ironclad Budapest arrived to-day.

Sunday.—A state of siege was proclaimed to-day. Edib Pasha, the President of the Military Court, arrived here yesterday from Constantinople.

The Italian warships Minerva and Garibaldi have arrived.—Reuter.

Paris, Saturday.—A telegram received from Salonika states that the police, when engaged in making arrests, discovered that trenches had been dug and mines laid under the chief quarters of the town. It appears that the revolutionists, who were provided with dynamite in large quantities, intended to blow up the whole town. Three hundred comitadjas are said to have been killed, while the number of those arrested is estimated at a thousand.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN BANK REOPENED,

Constantinople, Saturday.—The branch of the Ottoman Bank at Salonika reopened for business yesterday morning after only twentyfour hours interruption. The example given by the bank has had an encouraging effect on the inhabitants, and business has assumed its normal course.—Reuter.

MISSION OF THE AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

The presence of the Austrian Squadron at Salonika is not to help the Porte to maintain order or with a view to taking active measures for insisting upon reforms. The mission of the Austrian war vessels is to protect national interests and to provide for the safety of Austrian subject in the neighbourhood. The desire of the officials is to assure the people in the affected regions that the status quo will be maintained.

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⁂ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1903.

THE HOME OF THE BABU.

BOMBAY watches with interest the development of Bengal—the interest, to some extent, which springs from jealousy. Nature intended the Bombay Presidency to be the capital province of India; Bombay itself to be the capital city. But the blind obstinacy of the Honourable East India Company, as much distinguished by crass administrative stupidity as its successful trading, led its Court of Directors to fix upon Bengal and Calcutta. It is impossible for Bombay to forget that, and to close her eyes to the fact that Calcutta is as far removed from the hub of the universe as it well could be, and, therefore, much behind Bombay in the matter of intelligence and consequent progress. However, it is not undesirable to let Bengal tell of her own onward march. She does it in an elegantly bound volume which puts Bombay Administrative reports to the blush even though the local Government uses somewhat stouter paper for the purpose. We do not propose to compare the two line by line or even page by page. Every individual who takes a citizenlike interest in the city of his birth or adoption is able to point the extent of the inferiority of Calcutta under every possible head. It will, therefore, save us the trouble of indicating the shortcomings of the capital, and our readers can, for themselves, determine how far superior they are to the Bengalis and Bengali Anglo-Indians in intellect, in advancement, and in administrative ability. We know that Calcutta will refer somewhat exultantly to electric lighting, electric traction, and electric cooling of the temperature. But these apparent advantages may be promptly discounted. Bombay has not rushed into experiments, and is marking time while inventors perfect their apparatus. Then she will make changes which will bring her in advance of Calcutta as regards modern scientific invention, at the same time enhancing her own reputation for prudence and economy.

It calls for remark that the report which has just reached us refers to the year 1901-02—the Red-Letter year be it remembered. So much is its publication belated that the Red-Letter volumes of every other province in India have been passed by and forgotten. Yet it appears now solemnly to inform us that the English first came to Bengal in 1635, and the English established themselves at Hooghly in 1650. The Scot is ever ready to spring his protest "You mean the British." But he need pause, for the East India Company had no love for Scotsmen, and for many years then to come regarded them as interlopers. They have interloped to some extent since then in every part of the country and in every country in the East. But let that pass. So also may the record of the unfortunate mistake, the result of which was that Calcutta and other factories in the Bay ceased to be subordinate to Surat. If the country had always been administered by capable men how different it would have been to-day. It must rejoice the inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency to know that all the old Haileybury men nominated by the Court of Directors have practically disappeared, and the Civil Service of India is now, with one exception, composed of men who have been selected after open competition in England. Neither Calcutta nor Bengal need take credit for this, and we do not know by what authority the compiler of the Administration Report of Bengal takes upon himself to speak for the Indian Civil Service. In every other respect Bengal is administered as Bombay. But in its criminal administration there is a point on which we are striving to follow it—or on which to improve. That is in the matter of honorary magistrates. Under the new Criminal Procedure Code honorary magistrates are ordinarily appointed for a term of three years, which is, however, renewable "on the recommendation of the local officers." Who those officers may be is left to conjecture. If of the Law officers of the Council there would be little reason to object. But in case the term includes the judges and the police officers—let us endeavour to improve upon the point in the negotiation with Government concerning the Bombay Justices of the Peace.

The condition of the people of Bengal is not better than that of the people of any other presidency. Last year rainfall was deficient and badly distributed. As a consequence prices, especially of common rice, ruled higher than in the previous year. Wages remained stationary except in a few districts where they showed some rise in consequence of a special demand for labour in connection with the coal-mining industry and railway extensions. Naturally we should expect to find that emigration had increased. Such, however, was not the case. The number of emigrants fell off slightly, those choosing Assam wherein to seek a fortune being less than half those of 1900. When we refer to the statistics we find that 11,951 emigrants went to the colonies during the year, while those who returned numbered 3,708. These latter brought back with them over six lakhs of rupees in savings. In face of recent notifications as to immigration in Natal, it is instructive to note that the colony is in high favour with the cooly. The number of men who have emigrated there from Calcutta is set down at sixty-six thousand, and during last year they remitted home by money-order nearly twelve and a half lakhs of rupees. This exceeds the amount remitted from any other colony. The increase in Natal, it appears, has been steady and marked, and in the last four years the amount remitted has grown from Rs. 5-6-8 to Rs. 18-10-11 per head. As the compiler of the Report remarks the Indian immigrant in Natal is more prosperous than his fellow-countryman in other colonies. He is not quite sure how far the War has affected these figures. But it is easy to find the explanation of the agitation for equal rights with the colonist and settler which is continually going on. If every labourer at Home could save thirty-shillings a year the question of the submerged tenth would solve itself. In other colonies the immigrant is not quite so prosperous as his brother in Natal. A well-defined graduated scale presents itself with the colonies in the following order: Natal, Fiji, Mauritius, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, and Jamaica. The recruiting agency seems well-organised and recruiters are numerous, unlicensed men seeking to turn a more or less honest penny by helping the adventurous cooly to fortune. But unlicensed men are not hereafter to be employed, Government having issued warnings against them. But wherever there are pigeons there are also rooks, and it will not be quite a simple matter to suppress them. In one respect, at all events, the poor native is better off in Bombay than in Bengal. He never need emigrate to earn the means of subsistence.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITIES. IT is only within the last year or so that the colleges of Great Britain have begun to realise the immense importance of commercial education. Even the higher grade schools were very slow to realise the importance of commerce, and until recently there has been a feeling amongst educationists that to import commerce into secondary training would mean a loss of general culture to the student. But the tendency of the times is more and more to show the importance of commerce, and an awakening has taken place in all departments of education. That commercial education does not necessarily mean a falling off in the ranks of the cultured is amply proved by the experience of Germany. Nowhere has more attention been given to education, and no country can boast of deeper learning. It has also been urged that the importation of commerce into the curriculum of the Universities is an attempt to modernise them in such a way as to rob them of their distinctive and educative qualities, and that the present tendency of the age will not ensure greater utility but will reduce them merely to the status of technical and science schools. But even if this were likely to be the result of the present movement—and there is no reason for supposing that it will—it seems but just that the Universities, which after all are the servants of the public, should cater for the requirements of the public. We have said that there is no reason for supposing that the new education will in any way rob the Universities of their distinctive and educative qualities. What has been the experience of Germany? There a commercial curriculum has been maintained side by side with the teaching of the classics and the deeper learning without the least effect upon the general culture of the people. The German professor still supplies the standard classic text book; the German philosopher still leads the world of thought. At the same time German industrial and commercial genius, which is the outcome in a very great measure of the system of education followed in Germany, holds a high place in the world. Whether German commercial methods can be placed upon as high a pedestal is another matter. But this is enough to show that to give commerce a place in the teaching of the colleges is not necessarily to oust therefrom the traditional and distinctive education of the past. The colleges of Great Britain are, however, rapidly perceiving the need of the times, and, if with a sigh of regret, they are at length permitting the modernising influences which they have lacked so long. The tendency now apparent is after all a proper one. What has been recognised as proper in our less exalted seats of learning cannot but be right for our universities. As Great Britain is striving to keep pace with the world in other matters, so must she also in this. The modern spirit must be introduced into all our Universities now that commerce has assumed so important a place and contributes so largely to the prosperity of the nation.

COUNTY CRICKET. THE greatest sensation of last week's county matches was the defeat of Yorkshire by Somersetshire at Taunton on the 21st and 22nd by six wickets. This is the third year in succession that the men of Somerset have been able to lower the Champion County's colours and their success is all the more remarkable when it is considered that their victories have been obtained at three different grounds, viz., Leeds, Sheffield, and Taunton. In 1901 the defeat was of an extraordinary character, Somerset beating the champions at Leeds, after having been 238 runs behind on the first innings. This altogether unexpected reverse occurred in the middle of July, and was the great sensation of the season. For days afterwards cricketers talked of nothing else. Last year Somerset again defeated the Tykes by 34 runs, the venue of play being Sheffield and the dates June 16, 17, and 18. These three defeats can only be accounted for by the wholesome respect in which the Yorkshire men hold the Somersetshire bowling. In 1901 superb batting, it is true turned, the scale, but Cranfield, Gill, and Braund met with marked success with the ball. Last year in a low scoring match, the highest innings of which was Somersetshire's second venture of 106, the bowlers had the upperhand, and Braund obtained 15 wickets for 71 runs, and Robson 3 wickets for 17 runs. It is hardly likely that Somersetshire's victory will affect Yorkshire's chances of retaining the championship, but all the same, the Western County are entitled to great praise for their handsome victory over the Champion County of the last four years.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES. THE report on the operations of the department of Land Records and Agriculture in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending the 30th September, 1902, contains, in addition to the account of the land record operations of the year, interesting particulars of the useful and multifarious work undertaken by the department under the head of agriculture. In nearly all branches there has been progress leading to a substantial development of the duties and responsibilities of the Director. The Board of Revenue have suitably dealt with the defects of procedure in certain districts noted by the Director, and the Government hopes that the recent simplification of rules in the new edition of the Manual and the curtailment of returns will tend to greater efficiency. The department deserves much credit for the development on sound lines of the system under which really good seed is advanced to cultivators, to be returned by them with interest at harvest time. To have any chance of success, the business must obviously be conducted with much care, energy, and attention to details. An unscrupulous agent, inattentive to the wants and wishes of his customers, would ruin the experiment at once. The system, if it takes root, seems capable of boundless expansion by private enterprise of a reliable character. A certain amount of work was done during the year in connection with boring for wells; but this branch, which evidently meets a real want, is still in its infancy, and will require to be largely strengthened in the near future.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE RACQUET PLAYER. W. Jamsetjee, the famous Parsee racquet marker of the Bombay Gymkhana, has, it will be seen from a Reuter's telegram, defeated the well-known English professional player, Browne, by four games to one. A few months ago Mr. D. J. Tata recognising in Jamsetjee a player with a great future before him if he could be given an opportunity of meeting the best amateur and professional talent in England made arrangements to send the Parsee player home, with results which have more than realised expectations. In India Jamsetjee has had no superiors since 1897, and has easily defeated every exponent of the game he has played. From the first his success at home was assured, as shortly after his arrival he met and defeated Mr. Percy Ashworth in a covered court at Birmingham and followed this victory up by defeating several other well-known amateur players. With the lissomeness and agility characteristic of his race he shows great activity in the court and remarkable freedom of service. His future performances in England will be followed with interest, and it is hoped that a match will be arranged for him with the champion Peter Latham.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next, the 29th instant.

MR. G. BARTON-GROVES, who has been officiating as Postmaster-General, Madras, has been confirmed in that appointment from the 1st instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 2nd May 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 789,400 maunds and Rs. 88,232 in the earnings.

VISITORS to the Hills are having a particularly enjoyable time just now. Rain and wind keep them indoors where they are joined by all manner of creeping things anxious like themselves to keep out of the wet.

YESTERDAY afternoon when the service at the Scotch Kirk in Apollo Street was toward, the spire was observed to sway dangerously under the stress of the storm. Fortunately the wind abated and no damage was done, but many that noticed the spire were uneasy.

THE Army Temperance Association is to be congratulated on the birth of an infant—the Army Temperance Association of Hyderabad, which has just come into the world to do the same work for the soldiers of the Nizam as the parent Association carries on among the British soldiery. In some respects the Hyderabad Association starts in the most favourable circumstances. The Nizam's regular forces number about 6,000, and of these it appears that 4,800 are already total abstainers. If these proportions should ever come to be realised in the British Army, the figures will be more suggestive of closing down the drink crusade as having accomplished its work than of starting another. Five hundred more admit to the occasional use of intoxicants, and the remaining 700 are the material for reclamation. Probably only a small proportion of these are drinkers, but as Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, the originator of the movement, observed, whereas the British soldier has but one enemy, namely, strong waters, the sepoy or sowar has six or seven, "bhang, madak, ganja, charas" and the rest. The Nawab has done a great deal in his time for the suppression of drug taking, and his zeal in the cause is unabated. He is also against the supplying of spirits on refreshment tables at polo and cricket matches, holding that by this means many young officers get initiated into the habit of taking "pegs," who would not otherwise have come within the range of temptation; and looking at the rapidity with which the taste so often grows upon Indians, and the difficulty which they find in stopping at moderation, one cannot feel that the warning is anything but timely.

MONDAY week has been fixed for the election of the Royal Geographical Society. As a rule, the officials, once appointed, are re-elected each year until death itself puts a period to their activity. Thus the re-election of the deservedly popular president, Sir Clements Markham, is assured.

AMONG the councillors who are resigning office are Major-General Sir J. C. Ardagh, Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, and Colonel Sir Colin Moncrieff. The most notable of the gentlemen seeking election to the council are Sir Harry Johnston, Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, and General J. H. Shaw Stewart.

THE light in the eyes of "dark Rosaleen," to quote from Mr. Healy's peroration in the House is an allusion to an old and poetic personification of Ireland. It is best enshrined in a fine lyric by James Clarence Mangan, which is a free translation from an old Erse poem. The English version has been set to music by Mrs. Needham.

THE "London Gazette" on the 1st instant came very near being filled, says a Home paper, by the name of a gentleman cadet who has been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Leicestershire Regiment. Most of his name is as follows:—Leone Sextus Denys Oswolf Fraudati-filius Tollemache-Tollemache deOrellana Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY, having given up climbing will gather material for another book about the Alps from the seat of a motor-car. The volume which he is now to write will be "de luxe," and will be illustrated in colours from sketches by Mr. A. D. M'Cormick, who accompanied him in his Himalayan journey who is now on the point of starting for a long tour in Switzerland.

THERE is, however, one notable change proposed in the Council. Sir George Goldie, the founder of Nigeria and one of the most active members of the War Commission, desires to retire from the ranks of the vice-presidents and to serve henceforth as a simple councillor. It is proposed that his place should be taken by Lord Lamington, the late Governor of Queensland.

THE LAST OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

EFFECT UPON THE POPULATION.

I WENT the other day into the Department of the Dauphine says M. Octave Uzanne in the "Pall Mall Gazette," in order to form an opinion for myself as to the probable effect upon the population of the suppression of the Grande Chartreuse, and of the dispersal of its monks, who, during so many years, have been the Providence of the country. It is calculated that they have spent all told in the last fifty years in works of benevolence not less than a hundred million of francs. Their suppression by Act of Parliament is not only unjustifiable, but unneccessary, stupid, and, moreover, a political blunder which sooner or later the Government will be forced to realize, for it has undoubtedly alienated in the departments even it most faithful adherents from the Republic, and will, moreover, very soon place the finances of the Dauphine in a pitiable plight. It is quite impossible to estimate the loss to the public in this part of France from the sudden withdrawal of the very large sums of money which the worthy fathers were in the habit of disbursing annually for the support of hospitals schools, in salaries, and also in pensions to their superannuated workmen. Their liberality was inexhaustible, and they never refused to subscribe largely when any disaster, be it fire, inundation, or epidemic, occurred in the region. The inhabitants of the Dauphine, and more particularly those of Grenoble Viron, and the hamlet of St. Laurent-du-Pont, which is situated close to the celebrated monastery and its distillery, are literally dazed by their misfortune, and foresee that soon the whole country will be plunged by the departure of the Carthusians into the utmost distress and misery.

Out of 150 monks and friars who occupied until recently the great monastery which was founded by St. Bruno nine centuries ago, only ten or fifteen remained and these harmless and benevolent men were to be expelled before the end of the month, without the least profit to the Government. The buildings, which were rented from the State by the Carthusians for about 3,000 f. per annum, are of no value whatever to anyone but the monks. When in 1897 an inquiry was made by the Government as to their intrinsic value the report closed with these words:—"The isolated situations of these buildings and estates, at a great height in the mountains, and their vast size or extent, render their sale or hire impossible." It had been proposed that in case of the suppression of the monastery the buildings should be turned into a sanatorium, but even this is rendered impracticable, in the first place by the humidity of the buildings, and in the second by the climatic conditions. The thermometer often marks a fall of between fifteen and twenty degrees in a single day. It is, therefore, more than probable that these admirable buildings, once abandoned, will soon fall to ruin. However, most people hereabouts believe that it will not be long before the monks are invited to return and re-occupy them.

The Carthusians never troubled themselves about politics; their Order remains unchained since it was first instituted by St. Bruno, being purely contemplative, and its members are therefore indifferent to what is going on beyond the walls of their monastery, which is really a refuge for those "who have suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and who have sought within its walls that peace of mind and hope in God which they have looked for in vain elsewhere. The holy men who have dwelt here so long have left their home without a murmur of regret or complaint: their only trouble is that their altered circumstances will prevent them continuing their benefactions as heretofore. And those benefactions were on a prodigious scale, for their pursestrings were always open whenever an appeal was made to their patriotism or their charity. After the war of 1870, they sent a donation of 150,000 f. towards the indemnity. Quite recently they sent 50,000 f. to the victims of the catastrophe at Marge-a-Voiron, and only a few weeks ago 10,000 f. to the Bretons'. They contributed, two years back, not less than 60,000 f. to the construction of secular (not clerical) schools in the Department. The magnificent hospital which they have recently built at St. Laurient-du-Pont, six miles from the monastery, contained eighty beds; and was supported by the monks with an annual subsidy of £4,000 per annum. Among their other innumerable benefactions may be cited a magnificent school for deaf, mutes, under the directions of the brothers of St. Gabriel. It contained, until quite recently, eighty children, and cost the monks £2,800 a year. Unfortunately it is now closed, and the poor children have been sent home to their parents, who will find them a terrible burden; and it must, moreover, be remembered that they are the offspring of peasants, whose pursuits, especially in the summer months, necessarily prevent their looking after them properly. I may, moreover, mention that the distillery was the sole support of many hundreds of workmen and their families. The monks, with their usual princely generosity, were in the habit of giving such employees as had been with them seventeen years' pensions varying from between fifteen and twenty pounds per annum, which, in these regions, is considered a considerable income. The enforced departure of the monks, of course, throws out of employment all these good people, and will deprive a number of those who had attained their seventeenth year in the service of the monastery of their long-expected pensions. In these circumstances it is easy for even the most casual reader to form some idea of the consternation which reigns in this department over the suppression of this venerable and benevolent institution.

I therefore determined the other day to go up to the monastery and see things for myself. The roads were in a dreadful condition, and a snow-storm was raging. The ramshackle vehicle which I hired at St. Laurient-du-Pont was none too comfortable, and I was nearly frozen when I reached my journey's end. We passed the famous distillery at La Fourvoirie, where the world-famed liqueur is bottled. A few months ago it gave employment to hundreds of workmen; to-day it is closed. We crossed the magnificent valley of the Guiers-Mart, which was thick with snow. At last we reached the monastery. It was Palm Sunday, but on presenting a letter of introduction, I was received by the Father-Coadjutor. The condition of the monastery was desolate and lamentable in the extreme. It was nearly empty, the fathers having given to the peasants of the neighbourhood their carts, tools, and furniture. The Father-Coadjutor apologized to me for not being able to offer me the hospitality of a monastery, from the doors of which for over 900 years no traveller has ever been turned away. But, unfortunately, there was nothing left except the bare necessaries of life for the twelve monks who still lingered, but who were to leave shortly after Easter for Austria and Spain. When M. Combes's merry men come to affix their seals on the property, they will find nothing but bare walls. The magnificent library, one of the finest in the world, has long since been packed up and sent across the frontier. The works of art in the chapel have also been dispersed. In a world, £10 will buy all that remain. The Father-Coadjutor who was formerly a distinguished officer, who fought gallantly in the Franco-Prussian war, made light of the whole affair, but as he spoke his handsome countenance was charged with a mingled expression of contempt and pity. "This is but a passing storm, said he. We shall return; we always come back. Some of us are going to Italy, on the frontier of Piedmont, others to Austria, where we have purchased an old monastery of our order, which we are having restored as quickly as possible. A third contingent has left for Tarragona, where we have already established a distillery for our celebrated liqueur, and where, I need hardly say, we have been very cordially received by a very raw and far-seeing a population." The worthy Father insisted upon my taking a glass of chartreuse, which I was delighted to imbibe, the deserted monastery looked so cold and depressing. The merry-looking porter bade me farewell, with a prophetic au revoir. Everybody in the Daphine is convinced that their beneficent friends will return ere long, when this ridiculous religious persecution comes to an end, which, believe me, it will do since it is such complete contradiction to the spirit of the age in which we live. When the Father-Coadjutor took my hand to say goodbye he said pleasantly, I am sure we will come back, and I am equally certain that when our persecutors are turned out, they will have to remain outside—and for ever."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

THE PARIS TO MADRID RACE.

RENAULT LEADS THE WAY.

APPALLING LIST OF CASUALTIES.

SIX KILLED AND TWELVE FINISHED.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT STOPS THE RACE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

In the motor car race, Louis Renault has arrived first at Bordeaux and an Englishman, Mr. Jarrott, second, being sixteen minutes behind the first.

Numerous accidents are reported.

One car dashed against a tree, killing one of the occupants and fatally injuring another.

LATER.

Between Paris and Bordeaux, which was the first day's run of the motor car race from Paris to Madrid, yesterday one French and one English competitor and three chauffeurs were killed and two french competitors and two chauffeurs severely injured, and another Englishman is dying.

Eight persons were run over and four of them killed.

The French Government has stopped the continuation of the race in french territory.

M. Gabriel a Frenchman, covered the course outside Municipal limits at an average speed of sixty-nine miles per hour.

An Englishman, named Porter, was overturned and burned to death under his car.

Another Englishman, named Stead, was overturned in a collision with another car, and is dying.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.

COLLISION AT ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TWO SPECTATORS KILLED.

FATALITIES AT EDINBURGH AND KEW.

At the athletic sports meeting at Bristol on Saturday two motor cycles which were racing collided and left the track, killing two of the spectators on the [illegible], and injuring ten. Both riders were also injured.

A woman was killed by a motor car at Edinburgh yesterday.

Another car killed a man at Kew yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

GOVERNMENT OR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

AMENDED VERSION.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Mr. Chamberlain's brief but significant statement made in the House of Commons on the 22nd inst. has given rise to great discussion, and is generally regarded as a definite affirmation of the principles apparently only tentatively advanced at Birmingham on the 15th inst.

It is thought that Mr. Chamberlain intends to make the Zollverein the dominant note at the next general election.

The Opposition and Ministerialists are anxiously speculating as to whether Mr. Chamberlain is supported by the Government as a whole or initiating a policy of his own.

Various questions will be addressed to the Government in the House of Commons with a view to eliciting a definite announcement.

[" A British " Zollverein as the " Times " remarked not long ago, is a subject which has been much talked of of late—perhaps more talked of than thought about. It hardly conduces to precision of thought to employ a foreign name—to which the not too polyglot Englishman may attach almost any meaning he pleases, the vaguer the better—for something which, if it ever comes into existence, must be essentially British in character. Zollverein merely means a Customs Union. That is all]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

BOROUGH COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATION.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Bowing to the wishes of a number of supporters Government has decided to drop altogether the representation of the Borough Councils on the London Education Committee

The opponents of the Bill held a great demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday.

It was the biggest crowd of demonstrators assembled in London in recent years.

THE JAPANESE LAND TAX.

THE NECESSITY OF NAVAL INCREMENT.

LOANS TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that the Marquis Ito's party has adopted an entente with the Government which has agreed to drop the Land Tax proposal and resort to loans to meet the necessity of naval increment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

AMONG the fetes held in Paris during the King's visit was one which is expected to have an interesting sequel in England. The association known as the Souvenir Normand, which has as president the Marquis de La Rochethulon et Grente, aims at the reunion of all the members of the Norman family throughout the world, but especially those of France and England. The Souvenir Normand is very appropriately organizing fetes to be held this August at Hastings and at Battle, the field of Senlac being a special object of pilgrimage.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR QUESTION.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE.

COMMISSIONERS IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Messrs Noyes and Skinner, who are investigating the questions connected with the importation of Chinese labour into South Africa have passed through Shanghai en route to Singapore, where they will study the various aspects of Chinese immigration in the Straits.

DEATH OF MAX O'RELL.

The death is announced of Max O'Rell.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

LIBERALS JUBILANT.

GOVERNMENT "BLUNDERING AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The " Indian Daily News' " correspondent, wiring from London on the 24th inst., says that the Liberals are jubilant over the political outlook. The " Times " describes the Government as blundering and incomprehensible.

Many Conservatives supported the Bill excluding the boroughs from the new authority. The Government majority was only 41.

The Irish Nationalists prevented a ministerial defeat. It is believed that Government have now decided to exclude the boroughs.

A gigantic Non conformist demonstration against the Bill took place in Hyde Park yesterday.

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

PHENOMENAL HEAT.

DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY.

After experiencing phenomenal heat registering 107 degrees for the past two days it has been cloudy in Calcutta since last evening, but there has been no rain yet.

LATER.

The excessive heat in Calcutta for the past few days is responsible for many cases of prostrations, and two deaths among the Europeans occurred on Sunday from apoplexy.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

It is officially announced that the King's birthday will be observed in India on 9th November.

THE TILAK CASE.

TRIAL BY COMMISSION AT AURANGABAD.

POONA, MAY 25.

Tilak's case was held by Commission at Aurangabad to-day, when the following evidences were recorded :—

Mr. Kale, Principal of the Aurangabad College, gave evidence about making arrangements for Tilak, Tai Maharaj, and party. Tilak told witness that the purpose of the visit was the adoption. Witness deputed his son to look after them and left for Hyderabad. On his return his son reported that the adoption had taken place. All went well.

In his cross-examination the witness said that he gathered from Tilak's conversation that the boy was selected already.

Mr. Wamanrao Kelkar, Weaving Master, Aurangabad Mills, stated he saw Tai Maharaj visiting the mill and also the Mandir. Witness saw Jaganath near Tai Maharaj at the railway station. When the party left some one requested Tai Maharaj to protect the boy as her own son.

Mr. Moregaonkar, another witness, deposed seeing Tai Maharaj at Bhide's house for " pharal. '

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

BOXING TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

It has been raining hard since this morning. A heavy downpour of rain with strong wind came on.

The Boxing Tournament has been postponed again till to-morrow.

BANGALORE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

BANGALORE, MAY 25.

Excellent point-to-point races have been held now that the rain has fallen. Two events came off at the Agram Rifle Ranges, one each for horses and ponies. The going was very good, and some splendid racing was witnessed. There were ten entries for horses, Major Harrison coming in first. Captain Claridge won the pony event. A large number of ladies were out, and the officers of the Royal Artillery and the 3rd Madras Lancers were " At Home " at the finish.

A paperchase meeting is arranged for Saturday.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, BURMA.

Colonel Benson leaves Bangalore for Burma on the 29th instant to take up the Principal Medical Officership of that Command.

MR. KRUGER'S £100,000.

ABOUT twelve years ago Mr. F. C. Eloff, President Kruger's son-in-law and private secretary, bought for himself a considerable tract of land on the north side of Pretoria and a part of the farm Rietfontein adjoining it for his father-in-law. After Paardeberg, as a precautionary measure, the President caused his Rietfontein property and several other valuable town lots to be transferred to the name of his wife, who, poor lady, died about two years afterwards. Last week her estate having to be realised, the Rietfontein property, renamed after her Gezina, was put up for sale in some 650 lots, equal in size to a Pretoria erf—that is, about 120 by 240 feet. The lots fetched from £13 to £200 each, or nearly £100,000 altogether. I am pretty certain (writes the Pretoria correspondent of the " Scotsman ") that the property twelve years ago did not cost him £500, so that, by prudence and the use of opportunities, the President has done very well out of that one transaction. As more than half of the proceeds of Mrs. Kruger's estate has to be paid into his credit, the aged and unfortunate President will be able to live at Mentone or elsewhere without feeling the pinch of impecuniosity.

THE STORM.

OBSTRUCTION ON THE RAILWAYS.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

THE storm which passed through Bombay on Sunday has caused considerable damage not only in the Harbour but also in the city itself. The roofs of several houses have been blown off, a number of trees uprooted, and several telephone wires broken. Considerable damage has also been done to the Railways by the heavy rains which fell on the lines during Sunday. Trees and telegraph posts have been blown down and thrown across the line, causing serious obstruction to traffic. The telegraphic communication between Bombay and Surat was interrupted, and up and down trains were delayed for several hours. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the telegraphic line has been so damaged as to render all communication beyond the Borivli station impossible. The Ahmedabad passenger train, which was due at 5 o'clock in the morning, did not arrive until noon, and much anxiety is felt for its safety. The Ahmedabad mail had also not arrived. Owing to the telegraphic communication being interrupted no news of any of these trains are at present available. This has caused great anxiety amongst the relatives of the passengers travelling by the above trains, and many inquiries were made at the Grant Road station. At 7 o'clock in the morning a danger signal was received at the Borivli station from the Bhynder by the block instrument, but as the telegraph instrument could not be worked the extent of the damage on the line could not be ascertained. Mr. Crommelin, General Traffic Manager, and Mr. Welch Traffic Inspector, left yesterday morning from the Grant Road station by a light engine in search of the missing trains. On reaching the Borivli station they found the line blocked by fallen trees. A large gang of coolies was immediately set to work, and after the obstruction had been removed, the engine proceeded as far as the Virar station. Nothing further is known of the engine as the telegraph line has been interrupted.

The Virar local, which was due at 6 o'clock in the morning, arrived six hours behind time. On inquiries it was ascertained that the line between Virar and Nala Saphala and between the latter station and Bhynder was blocked by the fallen trees, and that the train could not proceed until the obstruction was removed at 11 o'clock. However beyond the obstruction caused by the trees and a small washaway of the north abutment of the south Bassein Bridge, no serious damage has been done to the permanent way between Bombay and Virar. The Ahmedabad mail train which left Bombay On Sunday night passed the Virar station in time, but the through passenger which followed the mail one hour after, was stopped at the Bhynder station in consequence of the line having been blocked and could only proceed on its journey after the line had been cleared at 10 o'clock this morning. The Ahmedabad fast train which left Colaba to-day at 7-15 a.m. was also detained at the Borivli station until the line was cleared at 10 o'clock

The Ahmedabad mail and passenger trains have not yet arrived, but it is surmised that they are weather-bound somewhere between Golvad and Bhilad stations. The cause of their detention may be either obstruction on the line by trees and telegraphic posts or injuries to the permanent way.

The telegraphic communication beyond Borivli is interrupted and telegrams to Ahmedabad are sent via Agra.

LATER.

The Ahmedabad mail and passenger trains arrived in Bombay at 2 and 3 o'clock respectively yesterday afternoon. The delay seemed to have been due to cautious driving consequent upon the absence of telegraphic communication and the obstruction on the line caused by trees uprooted during the storm.

Further inquiries showed that the up-Ahmedabad passenger train arrived at Dahnu, after having encountered the storm and heavy downpours between Bhilad and that station. The train could not proceed further, and was detained until 6 o'clock in the morning, when the mail arrived. The obstruction between Palghar and Dahnu having been by that time removed, the mail was given precedence over the passenger. At Wangaum the train was not given " line clear " owing to the telegraph line having been interrupted. It proceeded slowly to Palghar, where it was detained for two hours, in consequence of a derailment of some waggons, which had blocked the line. It appears that there were some twenty empty waggons lying on a siding at the Palghar Station. About 2 o clock in the morning they were driven by the cyclone for some three miles along the line towards Bulsar. Here they collided with a goods train standing in the yard, with the result that two of the waggons weresmashed and derailed andthe engine was damaged. The mail left Palghar at 9-30 a. m. and proceeded slowly towards Virar. There were many obstructions on the line caused by the falling of trees and telegraph posts, and it took nearly three hours toclearthe line for the mail, which reached Virar at a quarter past 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The mail continued its journey onwards slowly and cautiously, and arrived at the Grant Road Station at 2 p.m. The passenger followed and reached Bombay an hour later.

The Ahmedabad mail and the passenger trains, which left Bombay on Sunday night, were detained at Palghar until about 10 o'clock next morning owing to a huge tree having fallen on the line. The obstruction was removed and the mail and the passenger proceeded on their journey.

On the G. I. P. Railway line at mileage 23 near the Mumbra Station a landslip occurred owing to the heavy rains on the Ghats, causing delay of about an hour to the Nagpur mail and the Lanowlee passenger. With the exception of this small accident the line is reported to be in thorough working order.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE HARBOUR.

RESCUE AT APOLLO BUNDER.

A most exciting scene was witnessed on Apollo Bunder on Sunday afternoon. There was an unusually heavy sea running, every now and again dense clouds of rain drove across from the direction of the mainland and entirely enshrouded everything with a kind of grey, vaporous pall, rendering it impossible to see more than a few hundred yards across the harbour. Apollo Bunder was practically deserted throughout the day, but in the afternoon a few people congregated there and their attention was fully occupied in watching the manoeuvres of the Port Trust tug in attempting to get hold of the pilot schooner, which had evidently dragged her anchor and was being driven at times perilously near the shore. Save these, two boats and a dingy, with two or three men inside, which was being tossed about like a cork near them, there was no other small craft in sight.

Shortly after three o'clock there was a general rush towards the south side of the Bunder, and a black object was seen bobbing up and down in the sea just off the near corner of the Taj Mahal hotel. At first one had some difficulty in making out what the object was, but presently the heads of three men appeared above the surface of the water. It was evident that they were in a desperate plight, as the tonie, for such was the object to which they were holding on so only afterwards was discovered to be, was completely swamped and the gunwale just an inch or two above water. There were no means of rendering any assistance, as they were out of reach of the shore, and it looked as though there was no possible hope for them. Gradually, however, the boat drifted towards the pierhead of the bunder, and as soon as it came within reach, ropes, which had been procured in the meantime, were thrown out, and an exciting ten minutes ensued in trying to get a line aboard.

For some time every attempt failed it being extremely difficult to get the line to carry against the strong wind that was blowing across the harbour. One of the rescuers resorted to the device of fixing a heavy block to the end of the rope in order to give it the necessary purchase, but, as there was considerable danger in the heavy weight at the end hitting one of the men in the water and knocking the little wind he had left out of him, this method was abandoned after the first throw, which fell a few feet short of the end of the boat.

Just as the boat was drifting away off the north corner of the Bunder, a rope was thrown out again and fell within a foot or so of the boat. The tindal, who was hanging on to this end, evidently saw it was the last chance, so he let go and went under after it. Presently he came to the surface again and then it was seen that by some extraordinary chance he had succeeded in getting hold of it. For a moment or two he struggled heroically to get back to the boat, which had drifted some yards away, and after a splendid fight he caught hold of the end and made the rope fast in the twinkling of an eye. This, as may be readily imagined, was the most exciting part of an intensely thrilling incident, and the plucky manner in which the situation was saved by the tindal at the critical moment was beyond all praise.

Having got the rope attached, the rest was practically easy. A score of willing hands or so laid hold, and the tonie was carefully brought round the north corner of the Bunder opposite the Yacht Club in the full blast of the storm, and landed on the slope. The rescued men were in a very exhausted condition, but were revived with copious draught from a bottle of brandy which was sent over by Mr. Lindford from Green's Restaurant. It was then discovered that two of the crew had been drowned, but on making enquiries yesterday morning it was ascertained that the two missing men had been fortunately rescued by another boat shortly after the tonie capsized.

The damage done to the Government telegraph is confined to the line between Bombay and Surat. Communication, however, is maintained on that line via Agra and Bhusawal. Strong working parties under the supervision of two special officers have been detailed from Bombay to restore the broken line. It is expected that the line will be in thorough working order by to-day. A slight interruption was caused an to the line at Igatpuri, by the falling of a large tree on the wires, The break was soon repaired.

Large trees were blown down on Foras Patel, DeLisle and Haines' Road and in Jacob's Circle, on Sunday.

A large number of telephone wires, gas lamps, and trees were broken down and damaged, and the roof of several houses blown off in Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, Cumballa and Khetwady sections.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday night a stable belonging to Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Muckba, situated off De Lisle Road, collapsed. There were seventy-seven buffalos in the stable at the time of the accident, out of which three were killed. The damage caused by the collapse is estimated at Rs. 300.

During the storm on Sunday evening to Monday morning 21 more native crafts were sunk in the Harbour. The following are details :—

Muchwa, Tindal Bhugwan Jetha, empty, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Butela No. 20, Tindal Mahomed Ebrahim, laden with 100 bags grain, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Butela No. 12, Tindal Jalow Premjee, laden with 125 bags teelseed, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Butela No. 23, Tindal Bhikha, empty, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Kotia No. 65, Tindal Luxmon Lala, empty, sunk Grass Bunder.

Butela No. 18 Tindal Mawa Cutchra empty sunk at Grass Bunder.

Butela No. 3, Tindal Virji Ludha, empty, sunk at Grass Bunder,

Muchwa No. 2, Tindal Ooka Kanji, empty, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Galbut, Tindal Raja Ooka, laden with 243 bags of rice, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Dinghee No. 1854, Tindal Noormahomed, laden with 150 bags of rice, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 10306, Tindal Gungaram Succaram, laden with grain, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Galbut No. 8956, Tindal Keshow Tookaram, empty sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 10203, Tindal Hurry Essoo, laden with grain sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 8372, Tindal Gopal Govind, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Mangheri No. 55, Tindal Gowria Madhow, laden with fuel, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 9791, Tindal Aramin Koodvo, laden with sundry cargo, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Balaw No. 2680, Tindal Gunnoo Luxmon, laden with 8 bags of rice sunk at Mody Bunder.

Dinghee No. 56, Tindal Ramjee Nasib, empty, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Muchwa No. 10184, Tindal Arjoon Vithoo, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Kotia No. 82 Tindal Bhima Khima, empty, sunk at Mazagon Bunder.

Galbut No. 149, Tindal Lukna Massoo, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 12694, Tindal Luxmon Vishram, empty, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Padow No. 340, tindal Govind Baloo, laden with fuel, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Padow No. 1258. Tindal Arjoon Govind, empty. sunk at Mody Bunder.

Muchwa No. 9928, Tindal Ragbownath, Rukmaji, laden with fuel, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Mangheri No.12710, Tindal Luxmon Pandoo, laden with bamboos, sunk at Mody Bunder.

Butela No. 1681, Tindal Rughoo Govind, empty, sunk at Darookhana.

Muchwa No. 12859, tindal, Govind Succaram, laden with sundry cargo sunk at Mody Bunder.

Gunga No. 4813, Tindal Rsoman Bawan, laden with molasses, sunk at Grass Bunder.

Kotia No. 4394, Tindal Mahomed Rehman, empty sunk at Grass Bunder,

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE weather during the last week has been so deplorably wet that the opening of the polo season has been practically postponed until to-morrow. Only one club has been able to use its ground during the past week ; in all the others, matches and members games have had to be abandoned. Yet polo players are very little depressed, preferring that disappointment should come at the outset of the season, rather than in June and July, as was the case last year.

Eden Park was the fortunate club. The Royal Artillery had a match there last Saturday, and did all the scoring, winning by six goals to none. The Soldiers' list of fixtures has now been published, and comprises several games away from Woolwich until the 19th June, and a very bright season at Charlton Park from that on until the middle of August.

The London Polo Club at the Crystal Palace is well to the fore this year. After the Metropolitan ones it is the largest and most important in the neighbourhood of London, and caters principally for Indian players home on furlough. Another Polo Club that will be a good deal heard about during the season is the Wellington in Berkshire. As Major Ansell, the well-known exponent of the game, is largely interesting himself on its behalf its success is assured. He has already arranged matches with all the leading clubs, and the representative team is sure to be a good one.

Should the weather improve, their will be very good matches next week. At Ranelagh five teams have entered for the Handicap Tournament, amongst the players being-Lord Shrewsbury, Captain Provost (11th Hussars), Mr. Nigel Baring, M. F. H, and Mr. F. B. Dryborough. At Hurlingham matches will take place with the Freebooters and Household Brigade, and the 2nd Life Guards and Hounslow will play at Roehampton.

From the perusal of a polo guide just published, it is instructive and interesting to observe that there are now sixty Polo Club in the United Kingdom, one having been established in Glamorganshire since the guide went to press. This new club marks the advent of the game into Wales, and these facts are very significant of the great advance in popular favour that polo has made within recent years.

QUEEN DRAGA of Servia is to be one of the notabilities seeking health at the well-known Bohemian watering-place Franzensbad this year.

THE FAR EAST.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN FLEETS ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

THE British and Foreign fleets plying on the China and Japan Station, which are composed of Great Britain the United States of America, France Germany, Russia, Italy, Portugal and Austria, consists of 127 vessels, from the classes of Flagships, to Sloops and other smaller builds. Of these, Great Britain herself possesses 42, with Russia 23, United States and France, 22 each, Germany 12, Italy 3, and Portugal 2, with Austria 1. Russia has five first-class battleships, the Gromobi, 12,336 tons, with 44 guns. Presviet, 12,674 tons, with 15 guns, and the Petropovlovsk, Poltava and Sevastopol, of 10,960 tons, with 16 guns each, making in all a total tonnage of 57,890 tons, whereas Great Britain has five the Albion, Glory, Goliath and Ocean, all of 12,950 tons, with 16 guns each making in all a total tonnage of 51,800 tons Great Britain takes first place for cruisers, as she has seven, the Amphitrite, 11,000 tons, with, 16 guns Argonaut, 11,000 tons with 16 guns, Cressy 12,000 tons with 14 guns Blenheim, 9,000 tons with 12 guns, Eclipse and Talbot 5,600 tons with 11 guns each, and the Fearless, 1 580 tons with 12 guns, making in all a total tonnage of 55,780 tons. These ships will shortly be joined by the Europa and Spartiate, both of 11,000 tons which are en route from Portsmouth, thus making in, all a total tonnage of 77,780 tons, compared with Russia's five two of which are protected cruisers the Rossia, 12,130 tons with 68 guns, Askold, 6,000 tons with 27 guns, Amour, 2,600 tons with 5 guns, Rosboynik, 1,329 tons with 10 guns, and the Zabiyaka 11230 tons with 15 guns, in all a total tonnage of 40,712 tons, France has six in her list, the Redoubtable, 9,437 tons with 8 guns. Chateaurenault, 8,018 tons with 18 guns, Bugeaud, 3,740 tons with 29 guns Pancal, 4,015 tons with 27 guns, Friant, 3,739 tons with 24 guns and the Styax 1,796 tons with 10 guns, in all a total tonnage of 30,745 tons, whereas Germany has give only the Hansa, 5,700 tons with 34 guns Hertha, 5,650 tons with 37 guns, Bussard, 1,857 tons Geier 1776 tons, and the Secadler, 1,640 tons with 15 guns each making a total tonnage of 16,283 tons. The United States of America has four cruisers the Oregon, 10,288 tons with 45 guns, Rainbow, and Mew Prleans, 3,437 tons with 20 guns each and the Vickfburg 1000 tons with 13 guns amounting to a total tonnage of 18162 tons, compared with Italys three, the Piemont, 2,427 tons with 34 guns, and the Vesubio, 3,427 tons and Lombardia, 2,380 tons with 24 guns each a totel tonnage of 8,337 tons and Austrias one Kaiser Karl VI, 6,250 tons with 20 guns. Great Britain had 23 gunboats, and smaller crafts and 7 tropedo-boats, but two of the Gunboats, the Esk and Firebrand were sold by public auction the other day, whereas, United States has only 16 gunboats, France follows with 14 gunboats, compared with Russias 10, Germany's 5, and Portugals 2. United States has two flagships the Kentucky 11,500 tons with 41 guns and the New York, 8,200 tons with 24 guns France has one the d'Entrecasteaux 8,114 tons with 14 guns'

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A correspondent sends us further details of the attack made upon the surveying party of the Canton-Hankow Railway engineers on the North River. It appears that two parties were at work on opposite sides of the river, when the attention of one party was directed to a demonstration that was being made by a mob of Chinamen against the party on the other side of the river. The first impulse was to proceed to the rescue, but the Chinese interpreter said the crowd, led by a patriarchal old native carrying a knife in each hand, were being incited to 'kill the foreigners.' Ten or twelve Chinese soldiers who were acting as a sort of armed escort, bolted incontinently with their Winchesters and left the European and four or five Japanese assistants to fend for themselves. The European grasped the situation and also one of the rebble, saying if his doom was fixed then at least one Chinaman would die too. The party fought their way into the village, and got into the prison for safety, and although the evil-disposed of a neighbouring village came to assist in baiting them, they held their own from about two till nine o'clock. When it was dark, the interpreter of the party was sent in coolie clothes to the headmen of the village to explain to them the situation ; but when he returned with the headmen he found that the engineer had escaped. The party tramped all night till the river was reached and, eventually, safety. The other party, inthe mean time, had escaped to give the alarm, and Mr. Burns, who was going up in his launch, returned to Canton for assistance, which was readily forthcoming. H.M.S. Robin was passed on the way down but no appeal was made to the Captain for assistance. All the instruments of the surveying party were destroyed the estimated value being from 5000 dols. to 6000 dols.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Tokio, April 23.—The Japanese Press is unanimous in denouncing Russia's Manchurian policy, and counsels firm restsance to it on the part of Japan.

The Peking correspondent of the 'Jiji Shimpo is informed by the Russian Minister that England and Japan have no right whatever to interfere in Manchuria, where they have spent neither money nor life, whereas Russia has long and freely expended both.

Minister also said that Japan should be satisfied with her position in Corea and refrain from stretching out her hand to wards Manchuria.

He added that Russia, weary of the troubles resulting from her present undefined status in Manchuria, had determined to add the three provinces definitely to her empire.

THE FOREST QUESTION ON THE YALU.

Japan is about to demand from Corea the same privileges of cutting the timber on the head waters of the river Yalu as those already granted to Russia.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FROM ENGLAND,

An understanding between the Cabinet and the Seiyukai has been virtually effected, but probably at some cost to the latter's solidarity.

It is now probable that the Ministry will introduce their Landtax Bill next session, but withdraw it in deference to the opposition in the two Houses, the Seiyukai agreeing to refrain from further measures of opposition. Thereafter, the funds for the increase of the Navy will be obtained from other sources.

All the new ships will be ordered in England.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Tokio April 29. Official news received at Tokio represents that the Russian evacuation of the whole of Shengking is virtually effected.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

Tokio May I—There are repeated rumours thta Chinese in the Russian military service are collecting on the Corean side of the Yalu under the pretext of protecting the Russian lumbermen, at which there is some excite-ment in Japan ; but these rumours are not believed in official circles.

In discussing the present crisis, all the Japanese journals declare that they do not object to the legitimate expansion of Russia, but that they cannot reconcile her acts with any policy tending to promote jinterstate trade or friendship, or secure the integrity of China,' It is therefore the plain duty of Japan marching hand-in-hand with the progressive Powers, to soppose resolutely each step of Russia which conflicts with these objects.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Tokio, May 3,—The Corean Government has finally consented to grant Japanese subjects the same whale-fishing privileges on the eastern coast as it had already granted to Russian subjects in 1899, including the right to establish three stations on the shore.

[DOMESTIC POLITICS IN JAPAN.

The organisation of the Seiyukai has been altered in partial deference to the malcontents but the supreme control remains in the hands of Marquis Ito. A remarkable feature is that two hereditary peers have been included in the new Council, which is the first instance of Japanese noblemen occupying public positions in the party ranks. This alteration is subject to change next winter by a vote at a general meeting. Indications are increasing of discontent in some quartets against the newly-established entente between the leaders of the [Seiyukai and the Cabinet.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

VICTORIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

MELBOURNE, May 9th.—A general cessation of work on the Victorian railways occurred at 12 o'clock last Friday night, through the members of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association going out on strike, and directly the blow fell Melbourne and the rest of Victoria became as strangers to each other. Communication between the town and the country was almost as completely severed as if Melbourne were surrounded by a hostile force. Not only was this the case, but every country town was similarly placed. The fiat had gone forth. Midnight on Friday was to be the signal for every engine-driver to cease work, and after that hour the railway traffic was entirely stopped. There was neither disorder nor unpleasantness anywhere. The whole business had been carefully thought out, and as the trains steamed into the various stations they were quietly abandoned.

DEPARTMENTAL DIFFICULTIES.

It is stated that the members of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association are picketed at the approaches to the engine sheds, and are heading off and arguing with likely men. The mails were returned to the General Post Office, and those for Adelaide and Sydney had to be despatched by boats. Bendigo and Ballarat report that there are no men obtainable there. The Melbourne suburban traffic is working slowly. The first trains were despatched about 8 a.m., and by half-past 8 about eight engines were collected at the Flinders-street station. Fairly regular, although limited, suburban service is being carried on. The trains are running slowly, and are well filled. There are evidences of heavy tramway traffic, but it is so well distributed that no tram is overcrowded.

SUBSTITUTES WORKING.

As far as is ascertainable only one departmental driver, one fireman, and one pensioner, are working. All the others are new men. All the new men are accompanied on the engines by loco. inspectors. Each train carries two constables. Everything is orderly. The strikers' representatives are interviewing men on the footpaths, and offering them 15s. a day to go out. They are, however, meeting with but little response. They are, for the most part, being listened to in silence, although they have induced two new men to leave their engines. An order has been issued that the Westing-house brake is not to be used, and trains are running with uncoupled brakes. Crowds have assembled on Prince's Bridge, and they are cheering and hooting the drivers, and chaffing the passengers. There have been some attempts at interference with the permanent way. An engine at Port Melbourne was maliciously derailed, and on the Essendon line the rails, for a distance of half a dozen chains, were thickly black leaded with the object of preventing the engine wheels from gripping. The attempt to stop the trains was, however, futile. Orders have been issued for the closing of the goods sheds, as it is impossible for the Department to forward consignments of goods. The Department is confining its efforts to making provision for passenger traffic. Holders of return tickets will have the dates extended where necessary. The Premier continues to receive messages from all parts of the State commending the

FIRMNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The engine-drivers and firemen, who responded to the call of the Government to keep the trains going are having their loyalty commended very practically by liberal tipping from railway passengers, who are grateful for the means of getting to and from home. A couple of additions were made to the number of men on strike since midnight when the engine-drivers and firemen went out. The other railway societies are in full sympathy with the strikers, but for the present they are adopting a passive attitude. Out of 500 drivers, firemen, and permanent cleaners at North Melbourne, only two stayed on last night, and one of these had since come out. Then, at Port Melbourne, only one driver, out of 250men employed about the station, remained in. Mr. H. D. Scorer, Secretary of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association stated that the Engine drivers and Firemen's Association has made all preparations to meet every emergency. He emphatically asserts that the men are backed up by their federation throughout Australia, and are enabled to draw upon an accumulation of funds to the amount of £7,000, and that this does not represent the whole of their available resources. The rate of the strike pay will probably be, weekly—drivers 50s. and firemen 30s. Meantime the men on strike are well satisfied with their position.

The work of the central Postal Department has been seriously interfered with by the failure of the despatch of mail-bags at the office. All telegraph offices throughout the State will be open to-morrow.

EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN A SERVICE.

The Government put forth every effort to establish temporary services for Saturday morning, and few railway officials slept that night. The Commissioner, his deputy, and the Traffic Manager obtained a short rest in a first-class carriage at the Spencer-street Station, and they were busy again long before day broke. All that the officials could do to arrange a service was done, but adverse circumstances were too strong, and the first day's experience of the strike was even more severe than had been expected. The Cabinet has been in almost perpetual session, or, rather the sub-Committee charged with the administration of railway affairs has been. Great reticence is observed by Ministers. They are more inclined to think than to speak. Will the Ministers hold out ? is the question that one perpetually hears. That the men intend to do so would seem to admit of little doubt, and that the Cabinet is equally determined is doubted by very few. That the railway men have plenty of reserve ammunition is also an undoubted fact, and the ammunition does not consist of money alone. Nothing is known of the nature of the proposals which Mr. Irvine will submit to Parliament on Tuesday. Mr. Bent maintains that applications for employment are flocking in, and that many applicants are very capable men. The railway employees, on the other hand, just as stoutly proclaim their views, which are to the effect that some of the drivers who worked on Saturday will not be found at their posts to-morrow. One can only await developments, and they must occur very quickly.

THE SYDNEY EXPRESS.

Melbourne, May 10th.—Among the passengers by the Sydney express, which reached Spencer-street at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, was Mr. Jno. Reid, a well-known Sydney architect. Mr. Reid's description of the journey is full of interest. The train was brought to a sudden stop near Wangaratta. There a determined effort had been made to bar further progress. The driver found the rails covered with grease, oil, and soap and there was nothing for it but that the passengers should set to work and remove the obstruction. There was not a moment's hesitation. All the men got out of the train, and, following the driver's instructions, commenced to sprinkle the rails with sand. This work lasted fully an hour. The track had been greased and soaped for about a mile. The train followed slowly in the wake of the passengers, and finally the journey was continued. At Seymour the driver and fireman left the train, and were replaced by two equally efficient men. Along the route the passengers were treated to considerable hooting and to much jeering. It was significant, however, that while dissent was so often expressed, there were many persons who applauded as loudly as others hooted and jeered. So satisfied were the passengers with the care that the train officials exercised throughout a long and wearisome journey that a collection, amounting to £8, was made, and will be divided between the driver, fireman, and guard.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—SHIPPING FACILITIES AVAILED OF.

The Postal Department is making full use of the shipping facilities in despatching mail-bags. This, in all probability, will affect the dates fixed for the closing of English, European, and Indian mails. These mails will very likely have to be made up to catch the R. M. S. Orotava at Port Melbourne on Tuesday, as there will be no certainty

of a train service to Adelaide. The General Post Office authorities intend endeavouring to secure a postponement of the Orotava's sailing on Thursday, to allow the Sydney English mails to catch her at Perth.

An obstruction was found on the railway line this morning between Lloyds-street and Moonee Ponds Creek bridge. This was a heavy iron rail (weighing 150 lbs.). A reward of £200 is being offered for information that will lead to the conviction of the offender. The Government has announced that a reward of £25 will be paid to anyone supplying information leading to detection of anyone damaging railway property.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Mr. Scorer, the Secretary of the Engine Drivers' Association, says that the men "will win hands down." It is no use, he says, of the Government thinking that it could run the trains. The men will stand out untill they win. In ten years they could not be replaced, and, for a service such as that which was previously in existence, substituted men could not be obtained in Australia, and they could not come from abroad, as the Government was prevented from entering into contracts outside of the Commonwealth.

TAMPERING WITH RAILWAY POINTS.

It was found on Saturday that the points at the north end at the Benalla station yard had been tampered with. The adjusting barrel had been interfered with, and, if not discovered, the alteration would have had the effect of causing the train going back to Yarrawonga from Benalla to run off. The strikers disclaim all knowledge of the affair, and express indignation of the act. At Seymour the boiler of a locomotive was tampered with, and the consequence was that steam gave out at the Murchison East station, and a delay of two hours occurred.

ADELAIDE EXPRESS DELAYED.

Adelaide, May 10th.—Passengers by the express which left Melbourne on Friday, had an unenviable experience in getting to Adelaide, which was not reached until a quarter to 9 last night—nearly eleven hours behind time. The passengers state a large crowd gathered at Stawell, evidently expecting trouble, and amid the boohoos of the cowd the driver and firemen walked off the engine. Previously an engine had been left across the points by union men, four or five miles out, and this was brought in by Inspector Leslie and a clerk who acted as stoker. This caused a delay of two hours. In charge of Inspector Leslie, the express travelled at a slow speed and reached Glenorchy. There the locomotive broke down and there was a delay of three hours while another engine was brought from Ararat. This was an antiquated goods locomotive not nearly powerful enough and behind it the train made exceedingly slow progress, which was further retarded at several steep grades by lumps of grease on the rails. At Dimboola, another express engine was picked up, and better progress was made to Servicetown, which was reached at a quarter to 2. Thenceforward there was no trouble.

THE RECENT SCARE IN MANCHURIA.

FULLER DETAILS.

London, May 9th.—The Russian troops at Newchwang recently went to Port Arthur by means of the railway. A portion of the force has now returned to Newchwang, bringing several large guns. Other Russian troops have been ordered to re-occupy Tienchangtai.

The Russians are constructing forts on the hills between Liauyang and Yalu, on the Korea frontier, and have accumulated stores of coal, provisions and war material. Many horses have also been brought.

There are indications that the Russian forces in Manchuria have been increased, there being now 14,000 men between the mouth of the Liau River and Port Arthur.

The diplomatists at Pekin were astonished to learn on Thursday that, although there is plenty of land available at Newchwang, the Russians had taken a large tract of country across the Liau River, thirty miles away. The spot, which is ostensibly to be used for the purpose of a drill-ground, commands the terminus of the Shanhaikwan railway.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM TO THE WORLD.

China has apparently been willing of late, in connection with the projected commercial treaties with America and Japan, to open Mukden and Tatungkau in Manchuria, to foreign trade, but the treaties in question have been imperilled by the Russiancoup at Newchwang.

Mr. John Hay, the American Secretaay of State, considering that America is directly interested, and having learned officially of the increase of the Russian garrison at Newchwang, has asked President Roosevelt to authorise joint action by America, Britain, and Japan to compel the evacuation of Manchuria, though without committing America to any formal alliance.

The re-occupation of Newchwang is interpreted at Washington as an attempt to secure a monopoly of the sea entries to Manchuria. It is regarded at Pekin as a reply to China's rejection of the conditions of evacuation, and also is an ultimatum to the world of Russia's readiness to fight to maintain her possession of Manchuria. Russia's temporary withdrawal from Newchwang is regarded as a feint pending the arrival of the Russian squadron.

MR. HAY'S POLICY.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Mr. Hay's policy is one of joint, but pacific pressure by America, Britain, and Japan. Russia considers that the recent mobilisation of the Japanese fleet constituted a sufficient warrant for assuming a defensive attitude at Newchwang, but Mr. Hay does not share that view.

AMERICAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The "New York Times" says that Russia, by her re-occupation of Newchwang, has given America a fair opportunity of underwriting the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

RUSSIANS INVADE KOREA.

Reuter's agent at Yakohama, Japan, cables that there are persistent reports that Russian detachments have entered Korea, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the Russian lumber concessionaries at Yalu. It is also rumored that a large Russian force is approaching Wiju, an important port in the extreme north-west of Korea, despite the protests of the Korean Government.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT MUKDEN.

Russia has established a consulate at Mukden, the capital of Manchuria.

Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of "The Times" states that China has instructed the treaty commissioners not to discuss with America the opening of new treaty ports, because such a course of action has been forbidden by Russia. China has also been instructed by Russia to tell the American and other Ministers that she never intended to open new ports.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.

A FORCIBLE PROTEST FROM ITALY.

London, May 8th.—Signor Bacilli, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed the American Government that Italy will be no party to the acceptance by the families of two Italians, who were lynched at Erwen, of an indemnity of 5,000 dollars, while, at the same time, the criminals are allowed to go unpunished.

Signor Bacilli adds that America's failure to suppress lynching is unworthy of a nation which is in the van of civilisation.

CLYDE ENGINEERS' STRIKE PAY WITHHELD.

London, May 9.—Owing to the Clyde engineers having gone on striko contrary to the advice of the executive of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society pending the holding of a joint conference, the executive has decided to withhold strike pay from them.

THE BALKANS TROUBLE.

PRINCE FERDINAND ILL.

London, May 9.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria who is in Paris, is suffering from a bad throat.

According to other advices a Macedonian pamphlet accuses Prince Fredinand of betraying national ideals, and threatens him with assassination.

MR. SHACKLETON'S LABOUR BILL.

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

London, May 9.—Mr. David James Shackleton, Labour member for Clitheroe, introduced a bill into the House of Commons to legalise peaceful persuasion and picketing in connection with strikers, and to prohibit actions against trades unions as such. The Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, said that the Government would oppose the bill, as it was fragmentary and ambiguous. It was also apparently revolutionary to an alarming degree in regard to some aspects of the vast and complicated questions going to the root of industrial life. Since Parliament must shortly reconsider the whole position as to combinations of workmen, employers, and capitalists, it would be advisable to appoint a commission to investigate modern social and economic phenomena and to throw light on the principal lines of future action. On a division the bill was rejected by 246 to 226. The majority was composed entirely of Unionists. Many Ministerialists abstained from voting.

SOUTH AFRICA AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

VIEWS OF NATAL AND THE CAPE.

London, May 8th.—An unofficial poll shows that the Natal Parliament is practically unanimous in favour of a preferential tariff with Britain, but that the legislature of Cape Colony is opposed to such a project by a large majority.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

THE BUFFS VS. OXFORD L. I. BAND.

An interesting game was played on the Cooperage last evening between the Buffs and the Oxford L. I. Band. The opening stages of the game were even although the Buffs showed the better combination and several times became dangerous. After twenty minutes the whole front rank got down, and by means of a capital cross shot at a difficult angle Private Rhodes of the Buffs registered the first goal of the match. The Oxfords tried hard to equalise, and for a few minutes kept the ball at the other end of the ground, but the left wing of the Buffs again got going, and Templeton put in a stinger at close quarters, the Oxford's goal-keeper not having the slightest chance. Half time arrived a few moments later, the score being :—Buffs 2 goals ; Oxfords, nil.

In the second half matters changed a little for a time. A determined rush on the part of the Oxfords front line saw the ball well into their opponent's "25," and an exciting scrimmage ensued. A stinging shot was eventually sent in, but the Buff's goal-keeper was equal to the emergency. Shortly afterwards the ball was hit in again, and it was saved at the expense of a corner. This, however, came to nothing, and the venue of the game again changed, Rhodes again got away and scored again for the Buffs, and Templeton also registered another point. The match ended :—Buffs, 4 goals ; Oxford Light Infantry, nil.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS "A" TEAM VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The Cathedral Old Boys fresh from their victory over the North Staffordshire Regiment were yesterday, on the Oval opposed to the Elphinstone College, who early last week defeated the Bombay Gymkhana after a drawn game had been played. The College team are to be congratulated on the stubborn fight they made yesterday, and especially on the exceptionally good account they gave of themselves at the opening stage. Both teams had made changes in their players since last taking the field, and that the Cathedral eleven did not leave the ground with a greater number of goals to their credit was probably due to the excitement of some of the forward line, the centre player repeatedly losing easy chances of converting. The only goal placed to the credit of the Elphinstonians was scored by one of the Cathedral half-backs, who in endeavouring to defend his goal sent the ball into his own net. This point was scoredsoon after the start, but after a long spell a good passing play on the part of either side the Old Boys equalised but were unable to claim any further advantage up to the close of the first half. Changing ends with the score standing level the Cathedral team settled down more to serious work and before many minutes Wickham converted the second goal from a well placed shot sent in from a most difficult angle. Wickham soon afterwards also contributed to the securing of another point in the Old Boys' favour centering beautifully from the right wing. He gaveGawthorne chance that the latter took full advantage of, and enabled his side to leave the ground victors by three goal to one. The following were the teams :—

Cathedral Old Boys' : J. Spilling, goal ; C. M. Ward, and R. Roberts, backs ; N. Fid, C. D. Smith and P. Hepworth, half-backs, N. George, A. F. Wickham, A. Spilling, A Gawthorne and A Greene, forwards.

Elphinstone College : E. D. Nanavati, goal ; H. D. Gimi and J. D. Mody, backs ; N. N. Vakil, J. Antia, and N. Ashburner, half-backs ; B. J. Pleader, B. Desai, P. Vakil, N. Engineer, and G. J. Karakar, forwards.

Referees : Major Aitken and Mr. A. Powell.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following ties in the Hockey Tournament will be played this evening :—

19th Bombay Infantry, vs. Staffords E and F Co., Cooperage, 5-10p m.

Bombay Education Society vs. 62nd R.F.A., Marine Lines, 5-10 p.m.

R. A., Colaba, vs. Royal Scot's, Oval, 5-10 p.m.

Should the Marine Lines ground be unfit for play, the 62nd R. F. A. vs. Bombay Education Society will be played on the Oval and the R. A. vs. Royal Scot's match will be postponed.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 16th May 1903, by Council Bills	2,439,823
	By Gold	......
3.	Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1903 to 31st March 1904	14,560,177

Sir Marcus Samuel is the third Lord Mayor of London to pay an official visit to Brussels in recent years. In the year of the Diamond Jubilee, Sir George Faudel-Phillips was the guest of the Brussels municipality. Like the present Lord Mayor (for whom he is now acting as deputy) Sir George is a member of the Hebrew community. It was Sir Polydore de Keyser—the first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of London since the Reformation—who some years ago set the fashion in these civic and civil visits. Sir Polydore was of Belgian extraction.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Gujarat, Lower Sind and Rajputana, and the storm in the Arabian Sea has advanced slowly in a northerly direction and is apparently lying at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay. It has, however, partly filled up, and is now of but little importance. Pressure changes have been irregular over the greater part of the country, and show that conditions are generally feebly unsettled and favourable for the occurrence of dustorms and thunderstorms. During the past 24 hours rain has fallen in the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, in Gujarat, and north-east India, and a few showers in Burma and the Upper India hills. Cheerapoonji, Bogra and Saugor have received 2 inches Bombay 1 1-2 Karwar, Veraval, Malegaon, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Seoni, Mergui Toungoo, Silchar, Dhurbi, Shillong and Dinajpur one. The temperature has fallen rapidly in north-east India. It has continued in large to very large defect in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Hansa Line steamer Johannesberger, Captain Schmidt, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, experienced fine weather up to 23rd May, 10 p. m., then she encountered heavy storm from N. W. to S. W. and heavy rain with high sea from N. W. to S. E. and North.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel Captain F. J. Cox, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, experienced monsoon weather.

Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamers which left Bombay on Friday and Saturday for Goa are lying at Jaygad and Janjira respectively, owing to bad weather. The steamer which left Goa on Friday night safely arrived at Jaigad. The steamer Indravati which left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Marmugoa, put back to Bombay from Kennery Islands. The ferry steamer Fairy Queen, which arrived on Sunday evening from Dharamter, could not land the passengers. She then anchored at the Dock channel and the passengers were landed yesterday morning.

IN THE CITY.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy squall broke over Bombay accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain which turned practically the whole of Colaba from Grant's Buildings to the Post Office at Middle Colaba into a lake. The water in some places was over two feet deep, especially between the bazar and Sassoon Dock, and the tram cars and other vehicular traffic had an unpleasant experience for about three quarters of an hour until the flood subsided. Pedestrians, too, whose business took them in the direction of Colaba, had an unenviable time of it, being compelled to wade through water which in places reached to their hips.

All along Queen's Road, Chowpatty and the Ridge yesterday the way was strewn with leaves and branches of trees. The torrents of muddy water pouring frantically down from every house and path were thick with fragments of leaves—bright green, for the trees had hardly been tricked out in their spring finery when this wild weather shook their decorations off, the Gold Mohurs had hardly got into holiday attire when their glorious wealth of blossom was wrenched off and was yesterday being swept into heaps and carted away. The water channels had more work than they could do in carrying off the surplus water, which as it flew down Malabar Hill failed utterly to keep within the limits of the carefully built drains at the road sides but ran leaping down, and when it came to a neatly devised turn, it simply sprang across it in bounds like a great brown snake. At every junction of the roads was a lake for the currents of water meeting were far too much for the storm-drains, choked, as they must have been, by the debris and the millions of broken leaves that were swept along by the rushing water. The sea has broken its bounds in many places and there will be considerable re-making of roads everywhere. The part of the Esplanade where the oil composition has been applied has not suffered as much as the rest of the street, but even here the rain has played havoc with the level surface. Yesterday afternoon the weather seemed on the mend, and people began to hope that they would get a few days in which to make all taut before the next deluge, and to repair damages.

The weather of the past six days may not be the monsoon, but it is very like it, and one is driven to ingeniously think that the monsoon has approached us cunningly under the wing of a casual cyclone or storm, though moving in a different direction. The good old monsoon may have just crossed the path of the storm somewhere and allowed itself to be swept along, such a play would save trouble, and give it that chance, beloved by all lazy incumbents of regular billets of moving along the line of least resistance, the cyclone having cleared the way. Also it would enjoy taking the Government of India by surprise, for had they not said that the meteorological forecast of the monsoon this year was to be a profound secret in their own august keeping. There was to be no sowing broadcast of reckless guesses, official or otherwise, of the date when agriculturists, umbrella merchants and dwellers in tents might plough their furrow, raise their prices or double up in flats. The consequence of all this secrecy on the part of our Ma-bap is, that every one, Governor, Members of Council, District Officers, Mem Sahibs on the hills, country craftsmen, landlords, the Tram Company, cotton merchants and every other merchant, indeed all the Bombay Presidency as well as the storm drains have been taken by surprise and have suffered much damage. Let us have the old system. Let the Meteorological Department prophesy as soon and as often as it likes, some one is sure to believe the vaticinations and make ready, and we all know its better to be prepared and have oil in your cruse at the critical moment than to be caught napping when the burra choop ushers in the welcome but most disturbing monsoon. Even if it is only a series of remarkable storms we are suffering from now, we may as well have had timely and fatherly notice of them. They wet us quite as effectually as monsoon rain, and knock over our jerry buildings as energetically.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	2 41	2 50	3 80	3 67
Monday, May 25	4 26	1 80	3 33	4 29
Total	6 70	4 30	7 13	7 96
Total fall to May 25, 1902	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Total fall to May 25, 1901	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk fall at Ahmedabad, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Pessure is now one-eighth of an inch below normal in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh and at and about Bombay, Poona and Ahmednagar.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the disturbed area, while they are variable in direction elsewhere. A severe gale has been blowing since yesterday at Bombay and strong winds at Ratnagiri and Sholapur.

Temperature is in defect of normal in places where rain has fallen, but shows on the whole a slow tendency to rise in the Madras Presidency and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. The maximum varied from 111° at Jaipur to 80° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 68° at Saugor to 85° at Ahmedabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear in the Madras Presidency and more or less cloudy over the rest of the country. Humidity changes show local rise in many places.

Rain has fallen in many places, the principal amounts being 2·29 at Saugor, 1·69 at Bombay, 1·26 at Malegaon, 1·22 at Karwar and 1·08 at Hoshangabad.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up, but an area of low pressure still lies over Kathiawar, Gujarat, Khandesh and at and about Bombay, Poona and Ahmednagar, where passing squalls of wind and rain are likely to prevail. Weather is clearing along the Coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH MAY.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·551	Calm	3	107·9	75·9	40	...	1·97	— 2·43
Sirsa	29·533	?	7	112·3	78·1	47	...	0·38	— 2·31
Delhi	29·571	NE	3	108·7	83·0	49	...	1·10	— 2·71
Agra	29·578	NW	?	109·0	80·4	49	...	0·83	— 1·24
Cawnpore	29·616	S	9	108·0	82·1	52	...	0·12	— 2·07
Allahabad	29·633	ESE	11	103·1	82·8	51	...	0·22	— 2·08
Jhansi	29·607	SE	12	103·8	77·1	50	0·15	0·34	— 1·68
Jacobabad	29·620	ENE	2	116·6	81·6	47	...	0·83	— 0·43
Karachi	29·574	W	8	96·4	81·2	78	...	0·92	— 0·21
Jeypore	29·617	S	3	111·2	75·6	52	0·02	0·58	— 1·37
Ajmere	29·615	S	10	107·4	81·5	59	...	0·65	— 1·26
Deesa	29·583	SSE	11	109·1	80·1	53	0·10	0·19	— 0·50
Ahmedabad	29·611	NE	3	106·3	85·1	49	0·01	0·27	— 0·42
Bhuj	29·574	W	16	106·8	?	62	—	0·20	— 0·39
Jamnagar	29·613	WSW	17	103·6	79·2	74	...	0·00	— 1·15
Dwarka	29·606	WSW	14	89·9	82·3	87	...	0·07	
Rajkot	29·630	WSW	7	104·9	74·7	69	0·18	0·12	— 0·26
Bhownagar Para	29·622	NW	6	96·6	84·0	69	...	0·49	— 0·33
Veraval	29·626	W	14	88·1	77·8	88	0·31	2·37	+ 1·63
Neemuch	29·652	E	11	102·0	79·7	64	...	0·17	— 1·07
Indore	29·653	SE	6	93·3	72·1	81	0·10	2·64	+ 1·49
Saugor	29·665	SW	10	94·9	65·1	64	2·29	7·13	+ 4·35
Jubbulpore	29·687	SSE	4	89·4	72·6	76	0·26	1·94	— 1·66
Hoshangabad	29·688	SE	4	95·1	73·7	52	1·08	6·80	+ 4·68
Khandwa	29·661	SE	7	97·2	74·6	72	0·22	3·74	+ 2·35
Raipur	29·695	E	5	103·4	76·4	65	0·09	1·51	— 1·27
Nagpur	29·705	Calm	?	101·7	73·6	71	0·79	4·13	+ 0·88
Amraoti	29·710	SSE	10	97·2	75·5	72	...	2·95	+ 0·37
Akola	29·663	S	8	99·3	77·4	54	...	3·11	+ 0·50
Surat	29·637	E	3	89·6	80·1	73	0·03	0·92	+ 5·54
Malegaon	29·632	ENE	8	92·4	72·0	96	1·26	6·47	+ 5·11
Bombay	29·645	WSW	39	81·7	75·4	91	1·69	3·70	+ 4·11
Poona	29·664	WSW	12	85·5	72·9	84	0·27	4·17	+ 1·54
Ahmednagar	29·663	ESE	12	85·9	69·4	95	0·25	4·49	+ 2·04
Aurangabad	29·635	SE	12	89·8	71·2	82	0·15	9·15	...
Sholapur	29·719	SW	18	93·2	71·5	60	...	5·74	+ 2·78
Ratnagiri	29·732	SSW	23	84·2	79·9	85	0·51	5·31	+ 4·32
Bijapur	29·718	SW	14	93·4	71·3	62	...	4·58	+ 0·92
Belgaum	29·757	SSW	?	79·3	65·8	81	0·02	15·23	+ 7·43
Goa	29·777	WSW	10	87·5	77·4	79	0·61	13·78	+ 10·73
Karwar	29·772	SW	4	84·2	77·5	90	1·22	4·24	+ 0·02
Mangalore	29·793	Calm	1	86·9	76·9	83	0·91	11·51	+ 2·70
Calicut	29·814	ENE	8	90·2	78·2	90	0·20	6·66	— 9·57
Cochin	29·822	ENE	...	90·3	77·6	83	1·14	19·76	— 5·44
Bangalore	29·828	SW	10	89·3	68·8	68	...	3·48	— 5·35
Secunderabad	29·753	WSW	9	98·7	76·9	58	...	5·63	+ 1·26
Masulipatam	29·732	WSW	10	95·6	82·0	80	...	9·61	+ 0·65
Bellary	29·756	W	8	98·5	77·3	69	..	4·06	— 0·51
Cuddapah	29·747	NW	6	105·2	82·4	56	...	5·13	— 2·21
Madras	29·747	SSW	8	93·5	81·0	74	...	31·73	+ 9·54
Coimbatore	29·792	WSW	4	95·9	73·6	87	...	10·86	+ 1·07
Trichinopoly	29·777	WSW	2	96·6	78·8	68	...	20·35	+ 6·66
Negapatam	29·759	SW	5	92·2	81·5	72	...	44·52	+ 11·26
Colombo	29·835	SE	7	89·0	78·0	96	..	65·18	+ 14·10
Aden	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·646	W	14	90·3	78·7	79	0·25	65·46	— 1·88
Bushire	..	..	..	—	...	...	...	..	...
Muscat (22nd)	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Rate per WIND hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, B=Heavy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·85
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	79 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76 1
Relative humidity of Air	0·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind.*	ENE, NE, ESE, SE, SSE, S,SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	10·01
Fall of Rain	2·13
Total fall during month	4 61
" " year	4·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·40

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—MAY 24.

10 p.m. 80 3

MONDAY—MAY 25.

6 a.m. ...... 81·2
10 a.m. ...... 76·8
2 p.m. ...... 75·8
4 p.m. ...... 75·9

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

It is remarkable how greatly our estimate of ourselves and our qualities differs from the estimate formed of us by others. If the thing were practicable, many folks would realise heavily by selling themselves at their own valuation (if they could find customers), and afterwards buying themselves back on the basis of other people's notion of their worth. The more numerous and the harder the blows aimed at our self-conceit in the days of our youth, the better for us. They pulverise, as it were, the worser part of our nature, and nothing survives the process but what deserves to endure. "And what are you?" asked a Lord Chief Justice of England of a witness who had just given some rambling and discreditable evidence. "I employ myself as a surgeon," said the witness. "But does anybody else employ you as a surgeon? *Are you a surgeon?*" asked the judge. And thereat the witness collapsed.

It is claimed for all medicines that they effect cures though the fact is that some do and some do not. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has been very extensively used for thirty-five years, and is to-day the principal domestic medicine in sixteen different countries. The number of cures it has effected especially among persons suffering from indigestion and bilious diseases is quite incalculable. Of the many thousands of testimonials as to its efficacy voluntarily given here is an interesting one from a mother and daughter "For several years," writes Mrs. Hutchison, of Newcastle Road Jesmond, N.S.W., on October 19th 1902, "I suffered agonies from indigestion and liver complaint. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work—in fact did not know what it was to enjoy a single hour of freedom from pain. I was attended by two of the cleverest medical men in the Newcastle district, but their treatment failed to bring me any relief. Indeed, I went steadily downhill, and began to fear that my case was beyond the aid of medicine. I grew weakly and thin, and became dejected, when, two years ago, I was advised to try what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup could do for me. It was a happy decision, for before I had taken a quarter of the first bottle my health was much improved. I continued to take the medicine according to the directions for five weeks, by the end of which time I was cured. The cure is evidently a permanent one, for I have remained well and sound to the present day."

This is good testimony—testimony to be proud of. But it don't stop here. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup not only cured Mrs. Hutchison of her indigestion and liver complaint, but, in the case of her daughter Agnes, arrested the progress of an insidious and dangerous malady which, if allowed to range unchecked, might have had fatal results. Here is Mrs. Hutchison's own description of her daughter's case : "My daughter," she says, "was in a very bad way. She was suffering from severe nervous debility. She wasted away to a skeleton, and appeared to have no blood in her body. She was so weakly that she could not walk without assistance, and was often compelled to keep to bed for days together. The doctors seemed to be much in the dark as to her ailment, and as impotant in treating her case as they had been in their treatment of mine, so I determined to experiment on her with the medicine which had proved such a boon to myself. The result was that within two months a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup changed her from a helpless invalid into a hearty, healthy, happy girl. She remains as well as one could wish her to be."

Mrs. Hutchison is well-known in Jesmond and Lambton, and has lived in these places for twenty years. She is a native of Scotland, and came to Australia in 1872.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powells. Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

ITALIAN CO-OPERATION IN SOMALILAND.

THE MULLA QUIESCENT.

A telegram from Bohotle says :—General Manning has left Galadi with a small escort and gone back to Galkayu Wells, from which he will direct the process of bringing in the scattered posts on the Obbia line. The Mullah remains quiescent and the campaign is generally at a standstill. The rains are ceasing Great difficulty is being experienced in maintaining communication with the Abyssinian column. The column is, however, believed to be advancing on Gergolubi.

A Reuter's correspondent at Aden telegraphs :—Communications are passing with London with respect to the policy to be followed in Somaliland. Many proposals have been formulated, and meanwhile there is no doubt that the co-operation of the Italian authorities is necessary. Pending the decision of the British Government in respect to its future policy, and in view of the time consumed before embodiment can be given to the Italian wishes, a provisional occupation of this region of the Italian sphere is regarded as desirable. The disposition of the British force will be subordinated to the interests of Italian paramountcy.

"Retired" writes to say, that as Somaliland is dotted over with white ant-hills, and as the presence of white ants proclaims the presence of water there seems to be no doubt that water is there and that it will have to be either dug for or bored for.

DESPERATE VALOUR OF THE DERVISHES.

Additional details of Colonel Plunkett's last stand are furnished by Reuter's correspondent in a message from Galadi. Colonel Plunkett had decided to conclude his reconnaissance when a force of the enemy was sighted. By this time it was impossible to effect a retreat, and Colonel Plunkett resolved on moving into more open country. The movement was immediately executed, small parties of the enemy hanging on our flanks ; but intelligence swiftly came in that the British force was in presence of the main body of the Mullah's army which had evidently come up as soon as news reached it of the whereabouts of the small British party. The scene of the last stand was an open space, with only patches of shrub and bush. All the time the enemy had kept up a brisk fire. Just as this open spot had been reached a large body of the Mullah's hordes was seen advancing, and all further retreat was cut off, the enemy's horsemen sweeping down upon three sides of the square.

Spearmen and dismounted riflemen attacked the rear, while flanks and front were completely engulfed in a surge of charging horsemen, who with cries of "Allah! Allah! Allah!" rushed upon the soldiers. Every man was soon engaged in a fierce struggle. The horsemen fired from the backs of their ponies, while the front ranks of the square used their bayonets, after emptying their rifles into the dense mass. Every Dervish of the attacking patries seemed to be armed with a rifle, and to carry in addition a sheaf of spears. The horsemen whirled round and round the square until the impact with the British force itself stopped their furious rush. Time and again the heads of their horses were dashed upon the very muzzles of the British rifles, time and again the Mullah's cavalry precipitated themselves into the square itself. In the background were hundreds of women inciting the spearmen to fresh efforts with their shrill outcries.

Meanwhile the British had fought with grim determination. A dead set was made against the officers, who, as they fell, urged their men to stand firm. Colonel Plunkett himself was one of the first to be hit, and he also received a spear-thrust, but he kept on the last. Unfortunately the solid bullets of the British rifle failed utterly to stop the Dervish rushes. Many of them were hit but not incapacitated, and their desperate valour carried them on.

A SIGH FOR THE OLD TIMES.

Mr. E. N. Buxton asks in the 'Times' why we should not revert to the sensible policy of ten years ago with regard to Somaliland. At that time, he points out, we practically contented ourselves with holding the coast towns—Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila. Not only could an Englishman then travel with perfect safety and be sure of a cordial reception anywhere between the Gulf of Aden and the Webbe Shebeyle River, but he could pay for services rendered by a strip of paper and a signature, this chit being received in confidence that it would be honoured on the recipient's return to the coast. Our force consisted of about seventy native police, mounted on camels, who were sufficient to keep open the caravan routes for fifty or sixty miles from the coast. These tracks were, no doubt, occasionally interrupted further into the interior by inter-tribal contests, but that was no concern of ours. Mr. Buxton says that we have converted into hostility a brave and friendly people by undue interference. Let us, he adds, return to the old natural positions on the coast, buy their sheep as before, and regain their confidence.

FUTURE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MULLAH.

Replying to the criticism of various speakers in the debate on Somaliland in the House of Commons on the 30th ult., Mr. Brodrick assured the Committee that the War Office had been anxious to send up the expedition as large a force as could be usefully employed. General Manning's requirements had, he believed, been fully met, and any demand which he had made had been promptly responded to. In a letter written home the General had spoken of the force under his command as splendid. Some of the troops were armed with Martini-Henrys, and he believed that the stopping power of the Martini-Henrys had been recognised as sufficient. He agreed, however, with what had been said as to the necessity of having a bullet of sufficient stopping power to prevent a successful rush of savages, and the subject would have careful consideration. With regard to General Manning's conduct of the operations, he thought the Committee would recognise that it called for the warmest commendation. The Government appreciated fully the cordial cooperation of Italy. With reference to the reverse at Gumburru' he said that Colonel Plunkett was probably carried too far by his eagerness to attack the enemy. That check could not be held to have influenced the general operations of General Manning, who had got far beyond the position which he had been expected to occupy. As he had not received General Manning's report on the situation he could make no statement as to the character of any pending military operations.

We have no intention of administering the country in which we now are, or, as far as I can predict, of attempting to hold the country. Our policy is to keep the coast line and to maintain our protection of the tribes whom by treaty we are bound to protect ; and we shall certainly try to keep in hand the traffic in arms and ammunition which leads to these disturbances. We shall also take any step in our power by means of the expedition now in progress to break the power of the Mullah, so as to prevent fresh attacks on our tribes. But we are not going to send a large fresh expedition to pursue the Mullah, to whom we have dealt a heavy blow by seizing his base and by seizing a large amount of his cattle. We are also not prepared to operate further in the Italian territory, though we recognise the assistance which we have received from the Italian Government. General Manning, Colonel Cobbe, and the Abyssinian Army stand in a favourable position for completing what has been begun. We do not propose to incur fresh expenditure in pushing up fresh troops ; though we have to send reinforcements to enable General Manning to hold the position. We do not propose to administer the country which we now occupy ; and it is not proposed to set up posts, unless they be of a defensive character close to our own boundaries and for the protection of the tribes within our own boundaries.

Concluding, Mr. Brodrick affirmed that the country had every reason to be satisfied with the way in which those on the spot had carried out their work.

Mr. Asquith declared himself satisfied with the assurances of the right hon. gentleman as to the future policy of the Government. Mr. Lloyd-George was surprised at the statement of the Secretary for War that our troops who were, he averred, retreating before the Mullah, had accomplished more than had been expected.

The amendment to reduce the vote was negatived by a majority of 233 against 118.

Long ago Irving was so fully assured of the fitness of Dante for dramatic treatment that he ventured to put his views, suggestively, before the late Poet Laureate. But Tennyson, we are told, simply met the matter with the remark : "Where would you find a Dante to write it?" It is a reasonable assumption that no one would then have thought of answering the question with the names of MM. Sardou and Moreau.

Soft, Fair, Delicate Skin ensured to those who use Rowland's Kalydor, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects ; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's Kalydor

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ganges, 2,720 tons, Captain W Sibbald, sailed yesterday, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Johannesberger, 1,847 tons, Captain P Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D'Lorne, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, Mr Helm, ten natives, and 92 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,468 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 natives, and 200 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F J Fox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W Mathews, Mr G H M Sexton, Mr Haig Brown, Mr G Stephen, Mr Abdoolabhoy, Mrs Fidapasa and 2 infants, Mr H E Jewanjee, Mr Mathews, Mr Bhoys, Mr R Skipp, Mr and Mrs E Baldock and child, and 3 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 22nd and Saturday the 23rd May, 1903, should be regarded as "Half" weather working days for Steamers in the Docks.

STORM WARNING.

The following weather telegram is received by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

"Storm Signal : Weather remains squally, North Arabian Sea, but storm dispersed and winds westerly to south-westerly. Lower warning signal."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100	......	......
Do No 102	......	......
Do No 103	......	......

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Warden	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 25.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq.	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Parramatta	2864	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			E L & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Mazagon	3289	Phillips			P & O Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Tronson			M M & Co
Sangola	3323	Jacobs			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Babb			M M & Co
Zillah	3779	Rees			T M & Co
Bengali	3619	Bannatyne			T M & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart			The Captain
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin			E Tajbhoy
Haidari	1562	Hill			B & P S N Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summer			P & O S N Co
Onda	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Battersea B.	2171	Berryman			W & A G & Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Sirsa	2610	Shepherd			M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Kt Bachelor	4080	Pain			K N & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Ula	3126	Stone			M M & Co
Courland	760	Ismail			Shepd & Co
Fulham	1277	Ross			
Nerbudda	1961	McDearmid			M M & Co
Johannesberger	1847	Schmidt			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Valetta	1937	McMorran	Hamburg	30-5	F M & Co
B	Provan	2560	Vasey	Hull	28-5	W & A G & Co
C	Kassara	505	Lowe			M M & Co
D&E	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	26-5	H C Joosub
F	Simoom	2379	Collins	Liverpool	6-6	K N & Co
G	Gulf of Trindad	1604	Hughes	R S Ports	30-5	B&P S N Co
K	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	25-5	M M & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	False Point	30-5	H C Joosub
N	Mars	2497	Curtis	Amsterdam	8-6	W&A G&Co
O	Muristan	1736	Moore	Hamburg	26-5	J M & Co
P	Bombay	2050	Chapman	Havre	30-5	J M & Co
Q	Arabistan	1921	Bliault			E L & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	30-5	K N & Co
2	Sofala	2439	Alexander			M M & Co
3	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Dieppe	30-5	Ralli Bros
4	Ganges	2720	Sibbald	Amsterdam	25-5	W & A G & Co
5	Pekin	2523	Langden	China	30-5	P & O S N Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Fox	China		P & O Co
7	Vasconia	1899	Blanc	Marseilles	2-6	W & A G & Co
8	Imperator	2329	Ivellich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4295	Billett	Antwerp	30-5	K N & Co
12	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	London	30-5	P & O S N Co
14	Clan Ross	1653	Dickson	Liverpool	6-6	F M & Co

Alongside.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Courland	760	Esmail	Stream		Shepherd & Co
14	Kerbela	1468	Hodgson	P Gulf	26-5	M M & Co
16	Clan Maclean	1486	Fisher	Liverpool	6-6	F M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Kola	497	Rickford	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Johannesberger s	Schmidt	Antwerp
	Coromandel s	Fox	Shanghai, May 5

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Muristan s	Moore	Hamburg
	Hoseinee s	D'Lorne	Persian Gulf
	Ganges s	Sibbold	Amsterdam
	Nevasa s	Tyrrell	Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Kerbella, Captain Hodgson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nerbudda, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Arabistan, for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, from Genoa to Bombay, left Suez on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—24 bales cotton Tata and Sons ; 600 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co ; 72 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—100 bales hemp Purshotom Bhimjee ; 3 hogsheads Indian condiments N K Jussawalla ; 1000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co ; 100 bales hemp Heerjee Govindjee ; 24 bales skins R Moncherjee Kooka ; 100 cwt fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co ; 54 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co ; 1020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co ; 576 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

Itaura s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwt rapeseed and 1000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—220 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 30 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers ; 4000 cwt linseed Owen and Okell ; 530 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales hemp and 125 bales cotton fly Kimjee Visram and Co.

Itaura s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 864 cwt gingellyseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 3000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Mars s—2001 cwt rapeseed and 14004 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 8001 cwt linseed Sanday and Co ; 4000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co ; 22000 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

Simoom s—38000 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers ; 18016 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Provan s—2000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co ; 432 cwt maize and 6000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Becher.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—1200 cwt rapeseed and 910 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co ; 6000 cwt wheat Tata and Co ; 201 cwt mustard seed A Blascheck and Co ; 1500 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co ; 1000 cwt rapeseed sweeping Mowjee Jeram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Valetta s—854 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Vasconia s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Vasconia s—4000 cwt gram, 13860 cwt wheat and 11716 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—46 cwt sharkfins Sam Yee and Co ; 105 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co ; 5 chests opium Soonderjee Arjun and Co ; 1 case rosa oil and 2 cases sandalwood oil Sorabjee Dossabhoy.

Ballaarat s—23 chests opium P and O S N Co.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MANY scientific workers have been seeking to explain the phenomenon discovered by M. and Mme. Curie of the seemingly permanent emission of heat by radium, and the "rays" sent forth by that and other substances, and there is a good deal of scepticism at present as to the theory that the heat and rays emitted do go on without change or disintegration in the substance. Mr. William Ackroyd, of Halifax, writing in the "Nineteenth Century" from the chemist's standpoint, hazards the conjecture that "surface decrepitation will probably cover all the facts." That is to say, that radium is constantly breaking up and small particles flying off. He points out that a particle containing thousands of millions of molecules of the radium salt would be quite invisible under the microscope. However, he shows some confusion of thought by accepting Sir William Crookes's hypothesis that radium replenishes the energy lost in emitting heat from the natural reservoir of force shown by Dr. Johnstone Stoney to exist in the perpetual molecular movements of the atmosphere. If Mr. Ackroyd is right in assuming that radium is really gradually splitting up, Sir William Crooke's explanation is quite unnecessary.

Mr. Ackroyd's theory of "decrepitation," or the continual splitting off of chips of the substance, does not carry us very far in the explanation of "radio-activity." Sir William Crooken found that a blende screen, which at a couple of inches from radium shows a shower of bombardment of small sparks, emits light also on being subjected to a mechanical shock such as a scratch with a penknife. But it is difficult to assume that Mr. Ackroyd's comparatively immense particles could penetrate two or three inches of air and retain sufficient force to produce the splashes of light. The other phenomenon—the emission of X-rays visible on the platinocyanide screen and the electrical effect on the air—must be taken as definitely excluding "decrepitation." Scientific opinion is leaning more and more to the conclusion that we are for the first time witnessing a spontaneous breakdown or disintegration of the atom, and not a flying off of atoms, singly or in masses.

The discovery of M. and Mme. Curie was that radium gives off sufficient heat to melt half its weight of ice per hour. If it be true that the atoms of the radium are breaking up, and that the electrical corpuscles of which they are formed are exploding and flying out into space, the generation of heat as one consequence may be taken for granted, and the Crookes theory of an absorption of the energy of the surrounding air is unnecessary. But then this implies that the radium cannot emit heat and rays and corpuscles for ever. It is wasting away in the process although the waste is so slow that millions of years may be needed to complete it. A pin-point of radium may continue its emission of energy long after the sun is cold and the earth a frozen waste.

M. Becquerel's experiments with barium, and Professor Rutherford's researches as to thorium, of which an excellent account by Mr. Soddy appears in the "Contemporary," seem to show very definitely that "radio-activity" is, in fact, associated with an extremely slow breakdown of the substances which manifest it. For the radio-active property, whatever it is, can be dissolved out of thorium, and separately collected. By precipitating a thorium solution with alum, Professor Rutherford found that the thorium for the time ceased to maintain its emission of rays, and the solution, on being evaporated, left a tiny residue of matter, too small to be detected, but containing the concentrated ray-emitting power of the whole. In like manner, M. Becquerel separated from barium its ray-emitting constituent. But while the ray-emission of the impalpable residue gradually fades away, the thorium, after at first appearing to lose the power, slowly recovers it. And the fresh store of power can be dissolved out and separated again and again as it arises. The almost irresistible inference is that these radio-active substances are slowly changing, that certain of their atoms assume new forms, can be separated in those new forms, and that in those forms they emit "rays," as they gradually disintegrate.

The "electrons" from the atoms of radium are believed to fly off with almost inconceivable rapidity, something like that of light, or 190,000 miles a second setting in motion short ether waves as they fly, and causing material bodies against which they strike to excite ether waves for a time. A few grains of radium are all that Mme. Curie has to experiment with, but it is said that the effect is so great that the walls of the rooms where the radium is kept glow visibly at night. In the case of thorium the electrons do not shoot to such a distance, they apparently strike and settle upon the molecules of air in the immediate vicinity for the air which passes over thorium becomes itself radioactive for a time. The whole phenomenon, which is already begining to assume definite shape in the minds of investigators, suggests that the atom is a complex machine stored with immense energy, built up amid the inconceivable stress of forces of a universe of primal flame, and disintegrating with inconceivable slowness There is abundant spectroscopic evidence that the atomic structure of suns in their earliest stage includes features to us utterly unknown, and gradually changes with age. And it may be that "radio-activity" affords us a glimpse of the processes by which words built up of fire gradually not only lose their heat and become dark and cold, but even melt and vanish into the invisible ether from which they sprang. Professor J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, has found in water from deep wells in the neighbourhood gases which have a radio-active property but quickly lose it, suggesting that they have been in contact with ray-emitting minerals. So that such minerals at great depths may be quite common, and their rareness at the surface may merely indicate the fashion in which these unstable substances are dissipating their energy into space.

Lord Kelvin, in a speech at University College, has just administered a dignified rebuke to those shallow rationalists who assume that the marvellous phenomena of life can have sprung from a fortuitous grouping of atoms. A crystal, he points out, may arise through definite atomic attractions and repulsions, but with regard to the cells of which animals and plants are formed the case is entirely different. "While" fortuitous concourse of atoms is not an inappropriate description of the formation of a crystal, it is utterly absurd in respect to the coming into existence, or the growth, or the continuation of the molecular combinations presented in the bodies of living things. Here scientific thought is compelled to accept the idea of Creative Power. Forty years ago Liebig, walking somewhere in the country, was asked if he believed that the grass and flowers which we saw around us grew by mere chemical forces. He answered, "No, no more than I could believe that a book of botany describing them could grow by mere chemical forces. Every notion of human free will is a miracle to physical and chemical and mathematical science.

The Editor of "Womanhood" this month pens a serious warning to men about the evils of tight-lacing: "A friend of mine who is an Army doctor, and served throughout the Transvaal War, tells me that he has seen much of the evils of tight-lacing among men, this practice, he says, being very prevalent in the Army. In one case, for example, an officer frequently came to him for bandages, and on inquiring for what purpose these were required, he found that this officer was in the habit of applying them tightly round his body, so as to press the organs inwards and upwards, thus decreasing the size of his abdomen and waist, and increasing the size of his chest. Yet, as this was a brave soldier, and they were at the front at the time, he was therefore very far away from any possible desire of attracting female admiration. Other men who consulted him for cystitis, and even cancer of the bladder, constipation, and kidney diseases, owed these troubles, he believed, largely to a practice analogous to tight-lacing. Many wore women's corsets upside down, so that the larger part of the hips allowed room for the broader male chest. Others had corsets made for them."

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the new silk frontals which now adorn the high altar and the altar in the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. It will be remembered that it was necessary for the King and Queen to make at their Coronation a certain stautable offering at an appointed period in the service. Each of them had to offer, among other things, what was termed a silk pall. These have recently been adapted to form covers for the two altars above mentioned, and a very handsome and dignified addition do they make to the ordinary appearance of the Abbey. They are almost entirely unembroidered, but the richness of the dark crimson damask silk presents a very beautiful appearance indeed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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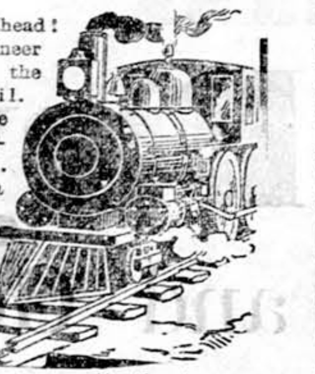

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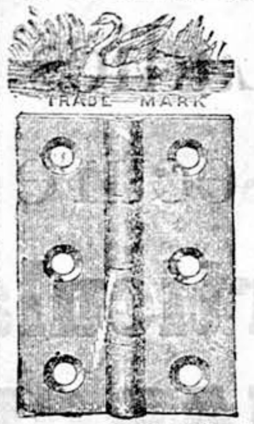

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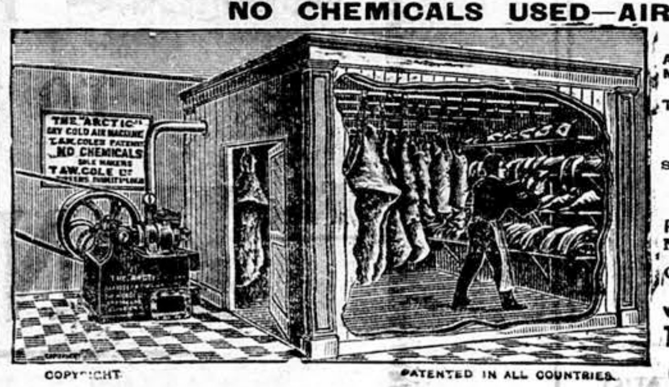

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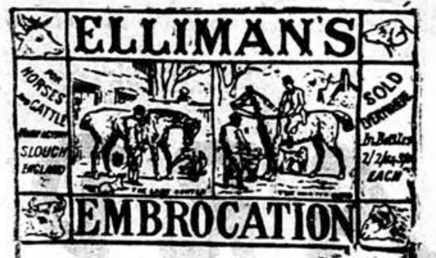

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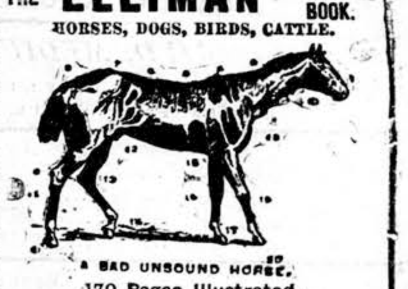

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